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(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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69157 四拜禮 號四廿月六英港香 THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1930. 日九初月五 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS. 636 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

GRAVE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

TERROR PREVAILING IN LONDONDERRY.

CHIEF SECRETARY AND LORD LIEUTENANT "PRISONERS."

London, June 21.
The Court House at Drumahaire, County Limerick, was burned down last evening. Two charred bodies were found in the debris.

THE LONDONDERRY RIOTS.

London, June 22.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. O'Neill with regard to the riots in Londonderry, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the County Inspector at Londonderry had reported that nine civilians were killed and from 15 to 20 wounded. Brigadier General Arthur Campbell, Commanding the District, had gone to Londonderry with full discretion to deal with the situation. The Chief Secretary stated that the force in Londonderry was reported adequate, but Brigadier General Campbell was instructed to ask for whatever force he might think necessary. The Government was satisfied that the Irish Government was using every weapon in their power to deal with the situation.

SITUATION "VERY GRAVE."

London, June 23.
In the House of Commons, Col. Ashley, in drawing attention to the failure of the Government to maintain order in Ireland, especially Londonderry and Dublin, said that law had prevailed in Derry for seven days. He declared that the situation was unbelievable. The Chief Secretary and the Lord Lieutenant were prisoners in their own houses, as were the officials of Dublin Castle, having to take exercise in their own grounds. The Republicans had established their own Post Office. It was useless talking of conciliation with Sinn Feiners and assassins. He said the only way to deal with the menace was to declare Martial Law.

Replying, the Right Hon. Denis Henn, reported Mr. Bonar Law's earlier statement. He said that a battalion of troops had gone to Londonderry, and there were two in Belfast ready to proceed to Derry. He admitted that the position in Dublin was very grave, but he hoped means would be found to adopt the suggestion to get the assistance of all loyal men, irrespective of party. Already there had been a most successful attempt along such lines.

The troops had been instructed if attacked to treat the attackers as they would treat the enemy on the field of battle. If they saw armed men approaching, the troops must order "Hands up," and in the event of a refusal, fire upon them. The Constabulary had already been granted increased pay and arrangements had been made as regards compensation to widows and children. He had been assured by those responsible in Ireland that better times were in store and that there was every prospect of a speedy improvement. There had already been a marked reduction in cattle-driving.

REIGN OF TERROR.

Derry yesterday had another day and night of terror. All business was suspended and shops closed. Men carrying rifles marched through the streets firing recklessly. The Infantry was busy throughout the day and the difficulties over the conveyance of the wounded were increased owing to the motorists' strike.

Shots rang out at intervals from five in the morning till midnight, whilst fighting was continuous in the evening for four hours. Unionist feeling is most inflamed as the result of the brutal murder of Mr. McKay, son of the Governor of Derry. Mr. McKay, who served the war, had just returned from holiday and was held up by Sinn Feiners on the outskirts of the city. Declining to give information regarding rifles, Mr. McKay was bound and gagged. His body was then riddled with bullets and lay on the roadside for three hours, until a hearse was impressed to convey the remains to his father's house.

Correspondents state that the Police and Military, acting independently, have added to the chaos. The Magistrates are demanding Martial Law and also fresh seasoned troops.

RIOTS IN DUBLIN.

There has been fierce rioting during the past couple of days in Londonderry. There have been repeated conflicts between Sinn Feiners and Unionists, rendering movement in the streets most risky. Communications have been interfered with. Troops patrolling the streets constantly intervened to stop the disorder temporarily.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

From midnight till dawn Londonderry was peaceful, but at daybreak shooting recommenced. It is officially stated that there was a bomb outrage in Dublin this morning. A motor was proceeding from Amiens Road Station to Dublin Castle, containing Mr. Roberts, Assistant Inspector General of Constabulary and three constables, when the driver was fired on in Beresford Place by men armed with revolvers, concealed behind pillars of the railway bridge. The first volley wounded both Mr. Roberts and the driver, but not seriously. The latter continued to drive and the fire was returned from the car, whereupon two bombs were thrown. The damage is not stated. There were no arrests.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

The Executive of the Irish Labourites has issued a manifesto advising the railwaymen to wait dismissal, thus avoiding a general strike. Five policemen were ambushed at Bantry, one being killed. Derry was quiet this afternoon. The casualties in the rioting in the morning were one killed and three wounded.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

THE BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

ALLIES AS UNITED AS EVER.

Boulogne, June 22.
Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed prior to his departure, said the Conference had gone very well. The Germans apparently anticipated divided counsels, but they would find the Allies as united and determined as ever. Regarding disarmament, the Conference had taken the strongest line, on the basis of the British proposition. The Turkish situation was not grave; it was well in hand. He declined to answer a question regarding the lump sum fixed for reparation. Regarding the suggestion that America should forego an amount of the debt due from Britain equal to the amount of the debt due to Britain from France, Mr. Lloyd George said fresh proposals had been made to Washington, but an answer had not yet been received. He emphasised the fact that the best relations existed between France and England.

AMBASSADORS FOR BERLIN.

Boulogne, June 22.
The Conference has decided that the Allies shall be represented in Berlin by Ambassadors, who will take up their duties before the Spa Conference, namely on July 1.

It is believed the remaining business of the Conference will be completed to-day. The deliberations have been of the most friendly character. The Note to Germany regarding the reduction of the Army was despatched last evening.

IMPORTANT MATTERS CONSIDERED.

London, June 22.
A Boulogne communiqué says the Conference this morning discussed the question of the German payment for reparation and its distribution among the Allies. It was agreed that Allied experts should meet at Paris and draw up a joint proposition on an agreed basis for submission to the Allied Conference at Brussels on July 2, which will agree on a joint policy before the S. S. Conference.

The Conference also discussed the disarmament of Germany and approved a draft communication prepared by military experts and also their proposal with regard to the ownership of the distributed war material and the date of the resumption of the manufacture of aircraft.

French delegates reiterated the failure of Germany to execute the clauses relating to the delivery of coal, and the advice of the Reparations Commission on that matter will be considered at the Brussels Conference.

Finally, the Conference agreed that the economic negotiations begun in London with the Russian economic delegates be continued upon the understanding that there be no question of the political recognition of the Soviet Government.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

London, June 22.
The Times correspondent at Boulogne says the Conference is already having the effect of drawing closer a rapprochement between the Allies, particularly Britain and France. Well-informed sources state that agreement has been reached regarding Turkey whereby Greece acts as mandatory, with the consent of all parties, although there exists Italian feeling of sympathy for Turkish Nationalism.

BRITISH DELEGATES DEPART.

Boulogne, June 22.
The Conference has ended. Mr. Lloyd George and his associates left at three o'clock this afternoon aboard the steamer Maid of Orleans. Mr. Millerand, Marshal Foch and Signor Sforza said farewell to the British delegates. A dense crowd on the quay loudly cheered whilst a band played the National Anthem.

THE ANATOLIAN SITUATION.

HAS GREECE ENOUGH MEN?

Paris, June 22.
An authoritative statement says the report that Field Marshal Wilson and Marshal Foch opposed Greek intervention in Anatolia, mentioned on June 21, is incorrect. The Field Marshals argued that, apart from political questions, Greece, with 90,000 men, is unable to undertake the proposed operations.

A GREEK ASSURANCE.

London, June 22.
Telegrams from Greek military men state that the latter are in an adequate position to deal effectively with Mustafa Kemal's forces.

SPECIAL U.S. SQUADRON.

Washington, June 12.
It is announced that from October 1st a special U.S. squadron will be based in the Canal Zone and will be available for duty in Mexican and Central American ports.

DETROIT'S RAPID GROWTH.

Washington, June 22.
According to the census, Detroit is the fourth city of the United States. It has a population of 923,739, which is an increase of 113 per cent in ten years.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

SUBMARINISM.

GERMAN REGRETS AND UNDERTAKINGS.

Genoa, June 22.
At the Seamen's Conference Mr. Albert Thomas announced that the German Government had authorised the German Delegate, Herr Wisell, to make a statement depicting the victims of submarinism, and pointing out that Germany had undertaken by the Peace Treaty to make good all the damage sustained by the Allies by submarinism, and had already met the reasonable claims of neutrals. Mr. Thomas asked the Conference to record the German Government's undertaking to repair the wrongs of seamen who were victims of submarinism. Mr. Havelock Wilson expressed his satisfaction at the German recognition of its wrongs.

HOME CRICKET.

London, June 22.
Middlesex beat Lancs by an innings and 37 runs. For Middlesex Hendren made 133 unaided. Surrey beat Yorks by 204 runs. In Surrey's first innings Hobbs made 112, his fourth consecutive century. Cambridge beat Warwick by 131 runs. Hants beat Essex by an innings and 62 runs. For Hants, Mead made 178 unaided. Oxford beat Sussex by eight runs. Leicester beat Notts by five wickets.

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

London, June 22.
The Labour Party's Conference has opened at Scarborough. Mr. Hutchinson, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, presiding. There are 1,150 delegates, representing three and a half millions. Mr. Henderson was absent, as the result of an operation.

POST FOR PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

London, June 22.
It is officially announced that Prince Arthur of Connaught has been appointed Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of South Africa.

THE PRINCE IN AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, June 21.
The Prince of Wales visited Canberra, the site of the new Federal capital, and laid the foundation-stone of the Capitol building. A casket was presented to His Royal Highness containing a mallet made of wood from every Australian State.

NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Berlin, June 22.
Herr Fehrenbach, President of the National Assembly, has been appointed Chancellor.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

WARSHIPS AT SINGAPORE.

Singapore, June 23.
The Japanese warships Tone and Nishin under the command of Rear-Admiral Yoshida arrived here. H.M.S. Veronica is due here on June 25.

JAPANESE BUYING SUGAR ESTATES.

Singapore, June 23.
A message from Batavia states two sugar estates in Mid-Java have been sold to a Japanese concern for a million and a half guilders.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IRISH PROPAGANDA.

New York, June 21.
De Valera, interviewed, denied that \$50,000 subscribed to Irish bonds, were used to send a delegation to Chicago to attempt to secure an Irish plank in the Republican platform. He declared that not more than \$25,000 from Sinn Fein funds had been spent for that purpose.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

London, June 21.
Colonel House has arrived at Southampton. He denied he is to try to induce Ambassador Davis to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

HONGKONG PROPERTY.

THE COLONY'S ASSESSMENT.

Mr. A. Chapman, in his report on the assessment for the year 1930-31, states:—

The Whole Colony.—The result of the new valuation is that the rateable value of the whole Colony has increased from \$16,304,801 to \$17,408,939, an addition of \$1,104,138 or 6.77 per cent.

The City of Victoria.—The rateable value has increased from \$13,154,430 to \$14,030,330, an addition of \$875,900 or 6.65 per cent.

The Hill District.—The rateable value has increased from \$342,745 to \$344,315, an addition of \$1,570 or 0.45 per cent.

Shaukiwan, Saiwanho, and Quarry Bay.—The rateable value has increased from \$402,165 to \$415,530, an addition of \$13,365 or 3.32 per cent.

Hongkong Villages.—The rateable value has increased from \$269,957 to \$315,930, an addition of \$45,973 or 17.04 per cent.

Kowloon Point.—The rateable value has increased from \$702,565 to \$733,815, an addition of \$31,250 or 4.45 per cent.

Yau-mat.—The rateable value has increased from \$437,781 to \$490,535, an addition of \$52,754 or 12.06 per cent.

Mongkoktsi.—The rateable value has increased from \$331,330 to \$335,515, an addition of \$4,185 or 1.26 per cent.

Hungshom and Hokun.—The rateable value has decreased from \$385,080 to \$394,190, a reduction of \$9,110 or 2.37 per cent. The decrease is caused by a piece of land formerly used for storage of coal having been vacated.

Kowloon Villages.—The rateable value has increased from \$112,509 to \$135,909, an addition of \$23,400 or 20.80 per cent.

New Kowloon.—The rateable value has increased from \$143,090 to \$159,670, an addition of \$16,580 or 11.58 per cent.

Vacant Tenements.—The number of tenements reported to be vacant averaged about 80 monthly, as compared with 110 last year. In the ten years 1911-1920 the rateable value has increased by \$5,247,553 or 35.97 per cent. Since I took over the duties of assessor in 1929 the rateable value of the Colony has increased by no less than \$14,125,610 or 430.23 per cent.

FIRE AT SEYMOUR ROAD.

The Fire Brigade received a call at 2.35 this afternoon, a fire being reported to have broken out at a house at Seymour Road. On arrival the firemen found that a fire of incipient growth had broken out among an accumulation of rubbish and stores in the basement of the house. A hose was immediately run into the basement, and the fire was extinguished before it had made much headway.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s. 7 1/4d.

THE WEATHER.

Barometer.—29.68. Temperature.—2 p.m.—85 Humidity 2 p.m.—76.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal.—Humphrey Bishop season begins. Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.5 p.m.

Hongkong Theatre.—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre.—5.15 and 9.5 p.m. Hongkong Theatre.—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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LONDON SHAME.

A MILLION WITHOUT
DECENT HOUSES.

London housing conditions are much worse than Londoners realise, says the Daily News. There is a general impression that matters are, on the whole, rather better than in the provinces. The London slum, it is thought, has been so much talked about that a great deal must have been done to get rid of it.

All this is a mistake. True, a good deal has been done, but it is only a little in proportion to the need. London housing conditions today are a shame and a danger to the capital of the Empire.

In London 184,000 people are living in houses condemned as unfit for human habitation.

In London 365,000 people are living in houses injurious to their health on account of age, dilapidation, damp, decay, or vermin.

In London 500,000 people are living under conditions of gross overcrowding injurious both to health and morality.

In London over 24,000 houses are shamefully overcrowded.

There are islands of abominable slums in the City of Westminster, almost within hail of the Houses of Parliament. The Royal Borough of Kensington has its dilapidated human rookeries hardly less horrible than the notorious rookeries of Bethnal Green or Southwark. A housing map of London shows these leprous patches sprinkled over the whole county. They number some 1,500 in all, every patch indicating three or more houses which are either insanitary or so congested, badly arranged, or badly situated as to call for immediate treatment.

OVERCROWDING PERIL.

A state of overcrowding that must lead, and is known, in fact, to lead, to a social life which is difficult to discuss with adequate frankness in a general newspaper, exists over wide areas of London. It will be agreed that the population has thickened, not thinned, since the last census. How many Londoners grasp the fact that when that census was taken 758,755 people were registered as living more than two to the room. "Room" is not noted, does not mean bathroom, but the only room in the house or tenement. The Local Government Board's definition of overcrowding is "more than two to a room." This standard is far too low; it should be amended to "more than two to a bedroom."

If the amended standard were adopted it would certainly be found that a million Londoners, or something like one-seventh of the whole population, have at present not enough room to live in decent life.

Of like one Borough—Bethnal Green. According to the Hospital, a nursing journal which has no politics to serve and no social panacea to recommend, "in a given area (of Bethnal Green) there are 1,755 houses admittedly unfit for human habitation in 92 so-called streets. Some of these streets are passages 9 ft. wide. Some of these houses are of bricks so rotten that they crumble to powder when rubbed with a stick. Nay, more, in some cases a walking-stick can be pushed right through the mouldering wall."

THE BACK-TO-BACKS.

The minimum standard of healthy housing is put at 55 persons to an acre. There are three and a quarter acres in Bethnal Green which house 950 persons on an acre. Some of the houses—generally back-to-back—have no sanitation whatever, and the alleys are so narrow that sunlight never enters. People sleep here in cellars infested by rats; they sleep on the stairs and under the stairs.

That is a mere outline sketch of one of London's plague spots.

U.S. NAVAL CONTROVERSY.

ADMIRAL'S TRIBUTE TO
GRAND FLEET.

New York, May 14.—The disclosures made by Mr. Daniels of the view which President Wilson took during the war of British naval strategy have elicited many eloquent eulogies in the American Press of supreme services rendered by the Grand Fleet. Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, the President of the Naval Institute, says in an interview:

"The advice to throw prudence to the winds would have resulted in victory for the Germans if it had been followed. The Allied problem was such that prudence was essential; prudence, combined with an unrestrained courage and sheer audacity won the war. The Germans hoped for nothing more ardently than that the British should pursue a course of desperation, throwing prudence to the winds. Had they done so England might have been invaded and America have been left with no dependable protection against the menace of the German Fleet. A knowledge of what could be done and what could not be done within the mined area was possessed by the experts of the British Admiralty, and it is hardly conceivable that any such knowledge could have been had by any man not personally intimately acquainted with both the hydrographic and the military details of that area."

Admiral Fiske ends by remarking: "It is to the prudence of the British Admiralty, standing firm against the advice to dig the rats out of their holes, that the American people owe their protection against invasion."

Mr. Daniels' latest installment of evidence is occupied with an attack on Admiral Sims for accepting British Admiralty reports and awards of credit to Americans. Mr. Daniels says that Admiral Sims accepted these awards although the British demanded absolutely conclusive proof before giving credit for the sinking of a submarine to an American ship, while using less rigorous standards towards their own ships.

"I do not blame the British (observed Mr. Daniels). They were looking out for themselves properly. But I do blame Admiral Sims for not protecting American interests. The United States Navy is not accustomed to having other people's credits shall be awarded to its men and vessels, and I know of no instance in which any other navy has allowed this."

The controversy has so far pleased nobody outside the ranks of the professional Anglo-phobes and the Irish-American Sinn Feiners, who, however, are so well organized that they are bound to exercise an influence over the coming election grotesquely disproportionate to their numbers. By naval officers it is deplored as a political game, in which the real interests of the navy play no part.

PRINCESS'S GIFT TO RED CROSS.

Princess Christian has sold to the Exham District Council, for housing purposes, property at Englefield-green belonging to her, and has handed over part of the purchase money to the British Red Cross Society. It is also announced that the balance of the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to organisations assisting ex-soldiers of their dependents.

In the worst part of Bethnal Green there are at least 1,800 such houses, mere hovels reeking with all that makes for vice and disease. Many other boroughs can compete with Bethnal Green for the dishonour of owning the worst slum in London, though nowhere else is the evil to be found on such a scale.

SOCIALIST'S TALKS WITH
IRISH GUARDS.PUBLISHER CHARGED
WITH SEDITION.

Secret meetings with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and discussions as to how machine guns might be supplied to "trusted people in the South of Ireland" were referred to in an unusual case heard at Bow street recently.

Harold Ferry Burgess, manager of the Workers' Dreadnought, a paper which Miss Sylvia Pankhurst edits, was charged on three counts with attempts to incite to affection among the Irish Guards.

Sir Archibald Bodkins, who represented the Director of Public Prosecutions, told the magistrate that on the Saturday before Easter three Irish Guardsmen—Brady, Redmond and Williams—were in a Strand public-house when Burgess got into a talk with them.

Although the Guards were absolute strangers to him, Burgess invited them to his house to supper on the following night, and Redmond and Williams went.

REVOLUTIONARY TALK.

After supper talk was of Socialism, and it ended with a repeated invitation for Monday night. The Guards went again and had dinner.

In the conversation that followed Burgess said revolution was coming sooner than some people expected; there would be an uprising of the workers of the world, and kings and princes would be abolished.

Before parting he gave the men papers and pamphlets to distribute among their comrades, and later parcels of the Workers' Dreadnought were sent to Redmond.

The three men jointly sent a letter to Burgess, in which they pleaded being hard up, and he sent them a 10s. note and more papers for distribution.

MACHINE-GUNS AVAILABLE.

Afterwards, said counsel, Brady had a chat with Burgess, in the course of which he said he could lay his hands on some machine-guns. The result was an interview with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst at a Fleet-street office.

She talked to Brady on various subjects, and asked him to distribute literature among fellow-Guardsmen and told him she knew some trusted people in the South of Ireland to whom she could send the guns.

Miss Pankhurst also said communications to her must be addressed "Robert," and told Brady it was inadvisable he should come down into the street with her because detectives were always watching.

Sir Archibald referred to further consignments of papers including pamphlets headed "Soviets for the British" to Brady (who went to hospital).

That pamphlet advocated the setting-up of authorities other than Parliament and the overthrow of capital, and counsel suggested it fully justified a charge of sedition, as being contrary to the discipline and duty of soldiers.

WHAT THE POLICE FOUND.

When the police raided the Fleet-street office of the Workers' Dreadnought an envelope was found with 200 flag-bag bearings the inscription "W.F.S. Organisation."

A letter was discovered, addressed to Brady, which contained similar flags.

Detective-Inspector Cosgrove said he took statements from the implicated Guardsmen at Chelsea Barracks on April 6.

On Friday evening, after receiving a warrant for arrest, he visited the Fleet-street office, and then went to the private house of Burgess in St. Dunstons-parish.

He found the following letter written by Brady to Burgess under date April 13:-

My dear Comrade,—Thank you very much for your letter of the 12th, also the enclosed. It was appreciated very much. We are getting on very well now, and have got a large number of followers.

Our letters are practically being swallowed up. You know what my countrymen are, and especially at present. Their whole blood is boiling, waiting for a time to come to get even with them all. Our numbers are getting bigger. I would like to speak to you and let you know all.

Please remember me to all my comrades. Wish them all the best of luck, not forgetting yourself.

At this stage Burgess asked for an adjournment to enable him to get legal aid. "I don't understand the law," he added, "and I have never had the honour to be asked into a police-court before."

An adjournment for a week was granted, but bail was refused the magistrate remarking that the case was a serious one.

NOTICES.

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TUNES BY WIRELESS.

ROYAL SOCIETY'S
EXHIBITS.

The first of the two conversations given annually by the Royal Society, that confined to men only, was held at Burlington House recently. The guests were received by the President, Sir J. J. Thomson.

Perhaps the most obtrusive of the exhibits—for no one, at least on the ground floor, could help hearing its effects while it was in operation—was the apparatus for wireless telephony arranged by the Marconi Company. Gramophone records and musical instruments played at Chelmsford were rendered, not merely audible, but loud by means of an amplifying detector and note magnifier, though the only "aerial" employed consisted merely of a few turns of wire wound round a frame, 3 ft. square, standing on the lecture table. Mr. Campbell Swinton, with the aid of lantern slides, gave a short explanation of the principles of wireless telephony.

Another exhibit which was somewhat noisy in action was the water hammer cone, shown by Sir Charles Parsons to demonstrate the destructive effect of collapsing water cavities in water. It consisted of a hollow cone fitted at its small end with a die cap through which passes a hole of the same diameter as the small end of the cone. Thin metal plates are placed between this cap and the cone. When the cone is placed in water in a tall tank, allowed to fill with water and then thrust quickly downwards upon a block of rubber at the bottom, its sudden arrest gives a high rate of relative acceleration of the water in the cone. A cavity is thus momentarily produced at the apex, and this immediately closes with a perceptible metallic click and with sufficient force, owing to the concentrated energy at the apex, to puncture metal plates over 0.03 in. in thickness, indicating a pressure of 140 tons per square inch. This apparatus was employed by a sub-committee of the Board of Invention and Research, formed in 1915 to investigate the cause of the erosion of ship's propellers, to verify the supposition that water-hammer action on the blades is responsible.

MINERALIZED FROTH.

Adjacent to the water-hammer cone was an exhibit by Mr. Edwin Edser demonstrating the process of concentrating minerals by froth flotation. The ores having been crushed finely and mixed with water, a small quantity of a suitable reagent is added and the mixture agitated with air. Bubbles carrying the mineral particles then rise to the surface and form a mineralized froth, which can be removed. The process is being applied in South Wales to the recovery of coal from waste dumps. Another process of industrial interest was that of the electroosmosis of clay, shown by the Osmosis Company. It enables low-grade and discoloured china clays to be used as paper clays and pottery clays. Fire clays are rendered more plastic and refractory, so that hard bricks can be obtained at a lower temperature, with saving of fuel, and saggers made from low-grade osmosed clays have a life two or three times greater than those made with raw clay.

In the upper rooms there was a varied array of exhibits mostly of more purely scientific interest. Among several from the National Physical Laboratory was a striking one by Dr. Rosenheim, in which the etched crystalline surface of metals such as lead and aluminium was shown up in a remarkable way by being illuminated by means of three beams of light of different colours falling upon the crystals at various angles of incidence. Mr. A. Mallock showed an instrument for the determination of the variation of rigidity

BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

JEWELLERY THROWN
INTO HARBOUR.

An amusing story of a broken engagement and the reckless flinging of jewellery into the harbour, was told at the North Sydney Police Court, when Jack Peter Smith proceeded against Callie Barber for detention of a gold bangle, gold brooch, gold necklet, and silver bag.

Smith said he was a fruit seller, residing at Ultimo. He had been engaged to Miss Barber, and had given her the jewellery. She promised to give it back to him on April 3, but did not do so. Later she said, "I threw the things into the harbour. You can swim for them!" The necklet and bangle cost £3 0s each, the bag, £2 10s; and the brooch, 30s. He did not agree to throwing them in the harbour.

In reply to Mr. G. Barry (for the defendant), witness said the things were not presents. They were only given to the girl on condition that she became his wife. He made that agreement when he gave each piece of jewellery. Nothing was said about breaking the engagement. He was 30 years of age and a Scotchman.

Miss Barber, a young machinist, said Smith gave her the jewellery before they became engaged. He gave her the necklet for a Christmas present. She gave back certain articles and declared the engagement off, on account of his drinking. Later he asked her for a ring, and when she said she would give him back all the things, he said, "If you give them back I'll throw them in the harbour." She replied, "I'll do that for you." She threw the things into Caroon Cove, Neutral Bay. Her mother was present when complainant gave her the bag. He did not say, "This is for my wife," but, "This is a present from somebody."

Cross-examined by Mr. Levier (for complainant), she said she never sent her mother to settle the matter. Her mother went unknown to her. No one was with her when she threw the jewellery away in the harbour. She did so because she felt insulted by complainant.

The case against the girl was dismissed, and Smith was ordered to pay \$2 2 professional costs; in default 14 days imprisonment.

with temperature, and Mr. C. R. Gibson, on behalf of Mr. Joseph Gould, demonstrated an apparatus in which the vibration of steel plates caused the rotation of small objects balanced on upright rods, the effects being produced by the transmutation of vibrational with rotational energy.

NEW COMPASS DEVICE.

The Admiralty Compass Department sent some exhibits illustrating recent developments in magnetic compasses. The needle is immersed in alcohol and provided with a number of long filaments projecting round it which damp its oscillations and bring it to rest without swinging to and fro on each side of the north. Several new instruments were exhibited by the Meteorological Office, and a variety of apparatus for air navigation came from the Air Ministry Laboratory, while astronomy was represented by transparencies of the total eclipse of the sun in May last year, by photographs of the sun and sunspots, and by photographs of portions of the moon taken with the 100 in. telescope of the Mount Wilson Observatory, these exhibits being contributed by the Greenwich Observatory and the Royal Astronomical Society.

An interesting series of tracings of prehistoric rock engravings from the shores of Lake Onega in North Russia was shown by Mr. M. C. Burkitt, together with palaeolithic stone implements from North Africa. Mr. D. Treacher also had a large palaeolithic implement from Furze Platt, near Maidenhead, and Mr. S. H. Warren specimens of neolithic stone axes from a factory

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL
CAMPAIGN.

INTERESTING TIT-BITS.

Chicago, June 12.—Will H. Hays was re-elected chairman of the republican national committee. Col. H. B. McCoy was present at the meeting of the national committee. J. T. Adams of Iowa was elected vice-chairman of the national committee and C. B. Miller of Minnesota secretary. Governor Frank O. Lowden in a statement said he feared a deadlock would prove detrimental to the party success and this fact caused the release of his delegates.

Chicago, June 12.—Calvin R. Coolidge, governor of Massachusetts, was nominated for vice-president by the republican national convention on the first ballot. The unofficial vote for Coolidge was 674. The Philippine delegate supported Coolidge for vice-president. The convention adjourned at 7.30 to-night. Senator Harding, nominee for president left for Washington to-night. Major General Leonard Wood, who was the leader among the candidates for several ballots, issued a statement to-night thanking his supporters.

Chicago, June 13.—Senator Hiram Johnson, who was one of the three leading candidates in the early balloting for the presidential nomination in the republican national convention, to-day sent Senator Warren G. Harding, the nominee for president, a message of congratulation. Friends of Senator Johnson said he would not bolt the ticket and they also intimated that Senator W. E. Borah of Idaho who was classed as one of the "irreconcilables" would be an active campaigner for Harding.

Washington, June 13.—Colby is regarded as the possible spokesman for President Wilson at the democratic national convention at San Francisco. In the citywide primary for delegates, the Colby ticket was favoured over the Bryan ticket. The District of Columbia delegates will go un-instructed.

Chicago, June 13.—Managers for Senator Warren G. Harding, republican nominee for president, plan to start the campaign soon after the close of the democratic national convention which is set for June 28 in San Francisco. Will H. Hays, who was re-elected chairman of the national committee, will name the executive committee of fifteen immediately. Of the fifteen members of the executive committee, seven are to be women.

Washington, June 14.—Senator Warren G. Harding, no nine for president on the republican ticket, to-day told a French newspaper correspondent that if he were elected he would court the friendship of France.

New York, June 14.—Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in a statement to-day charged that a "motley group of stock gamblers, promoters, munitions manufacturers and others, seized on the good name of General Leonard Wood and started out to buy the presidential nomination for him. There was nothing to do but to defeat the men behind General Wood to save the republican party," said Dr. Butler.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 14.—The democratic state convention to-day endorsed William G. McAdoo for the presidential nomination at San Francisco. Eight delegates were selected, though they were uninstructed.

at Craig-Lwyd, Penmaenmawr. These axes are found in every stage of manufacture, and appear to have been discarded on account of breakage or unsatisfactory shape.

On the biological side the effects of errors of diet were illustrated by several exhibits. Professor E. Mellanby showed the unhappy results of a deficiency of vitamins, puppies fed on diets containing too little of this accessory food factor developing soft bones and other signs of rickets and suffering from teeth imperfectly calcified and more or less irregularly placed in soft jaws. Another example of improper feeding was afforded by Mr. H. G. Cannon's living specimens of Simocephalus, in which a diet of certain species of protozoa had caused alterations in the crustacean carapace. Exhibits by Mr. Julian Huxley and Mr. L. T. Hobson also illustrated the effect of administration of thyroid and iodine on the metamorphosis of the frog and other animals. Mr. J. E. Barnard and Dr. W. Topley showed a method of demonstrating the flagellae on micro-organisms, and also a method of photographing bacteria in the living state by means of ultra-violet light.

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HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY

FROM THE PULPIT.

THE NEED OF A NEW CIVILISATION.

For four Sunday mornings at the Union Church, the Rev. G.J. Williams is preaching a series of sermons on the Principles of Social Reconstruction. On Sunday morning last he commenced the series with a discourse on "The need of a New Civilisation," and the following is a summary of the line of thought taken.

The bankruptcy of modern civilisation is a phrase that has become common in our day. Without necessarily taking the view that our present civilisation is actually in the Bankruptcy Court, practically all thinking people are agreed that that system is inadequate to modern needs, and that a better social order is imperative. The hope of a new world is burning in millions of hearts. As Benjamin Kidd has said, "We see the curtain rising upon an entirely new world order." The new ideas breathing in man's brain to-day may shape human history for a thousand years to come. What we have to do therefore is to help each other to form definite convictions as to what kind of a new world we really need. Sooner or later we shall have to discover that the ideal civilisation is identical with that social order to which Jesus Christ gave the name of the "Kingdom of God." Men will need to revise their notions that the Kingdom of God is a beautiful theory, impossible in practice. Modern Christian thought has made a great discovery, or, rather, a re-discovery. It has re-discovered the fact that the Kingdom of God is the central idea in the teaching of Christ. Multitudes of men are beginning to realise that Jesus Christ's teaching is the one philosophy of life which is alone adequate for the solution of our social problems. The Modern Church has been and is ever criticised and we are trying to learn all we can from our critics. Never perhaps have our critics hit us so hard as when they have said that the Church of to-day has no distinctive outlook, no distinctive message, and no distinctive policy for the chaos and turmoil of our day. The relevancy of this criticism will disappear when the whole Church discovers that the Scheme of Life of which it is the custodian is the most powerful instrument of social and political progress in the world. Therefore no words that Jesus ever uttered are more relevant to our age than his great saying: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." It is only as we seek in our schemes of social reconstruction to realise the idea of the Kingdom of God and to practise Jesus Christ's Scheme of Life that all the other fine things which we hope and dream of are likely to be added unto us.

In his great book, the "Science of Power," Benjamin Kidd demonstrates that our modern civilisation has been largely founded on physical force. A perverted form of Darwinism has been largely accountable for such a regime. This perverted Darwinism has conceived of life as a cockpit in which all creatures are compelled to prey upon each other. Thus has arisen the fallacy expressed in the term "the Biological necessity of War." As a brilliant present-day thinker has suggested, the way in which the modern world has been duped by such biological generalisations is an amazing commentary on the theme "how to lead a whole generation by the nose." If we are to have a really new civilisation, we must break away from the whole cycle of ideas which centres about the notion that the struggle for egoistic ends is the supreme law of life. The doctrine of "the animal made efficient in its own interests" is an impossible one and must be repudiated if we are to have any satisfactory reconstruction of Society.

The crux of the whole matter is that there must be a new regime founded on the principles laid down by Jesus Christ in His Scheme of the Kingdom of

God. If the question arises whether the men of our day are likely to give ear to such a proposal, the answer is that we have at present many circumstances in favour of such a proposal. There is a new hospitality of mind which disposes men to consider favourably any new scheme that promises to work. The vision of a higher and nobler contact with life has come to-day to the human mind and "shamed into irrelevance" the system of force and egoism.

Dr. B.H. Streeter has admirably summarised the present situation in the following words:—"There has come upon the world a crisis clamorous with the need for restoration, restoration all along the line, political, social, imperial and religious. The world is crying for guidance, but the guide must be one who has the courage to discredit what is absolute and the insight to create what is new. It is looking for the guidance of the Constructive Revolution." The Christian position is that this "Constructive Revolution" is Jesus Christ, and His Scheme of Life will alone bring about what we alone are after, namely, Social Salvation. We must learn from Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. G. R. Smith and others that life cannot get out of tragedy until we bring in the Kingdom of God. Scarcely any idea needs more emphasis in our day than this: Christianity is not some vague pious dream but rather the only scheme of Social Salvation that is ever likely to work and ever likely to bring about the New Civilisation which all serious persons desire to see.

The subjects for the next three sermons will be:—
June 27. "The Need of a Constructive Revolution."
June 28. "The Kingdom of God."
June 29. "The Rejuvenation of the Moral and Will of Society."

SERIOUS BUSINESS SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

SIGNS OF ALARM AMONG DEALERS.

During the past week or two certain vague signs of a coming storm have been apparent on the local business horizon says the N. C. Daily News (Shanghai) and to-day they appear to be taking definite shape. The mutterings of trouble were to be heard at meetings of Chinese piece goods dealers, called to consider the present situation of business, and they took the form of demands for cancellation of contracts, and probably, even threats of repudiation. The position has now advanced so far that a meeting of members of the American Chamber of Commerce has been held to consider the outlook, and further meetings are taking place.

A FORECAST THREE MONTHS AGO. An article published in these columns some three months ago on the piece goods situation dealt with possibilities of the type which have now arisen. At the time when exchange was rising orders for piece goods poured in considerable quantities, and besides the old-established dealers, entirely new Chinese firms took a hand in the business. The abnormal exchange had counteracted the rise in manufacturers' prices, and there is no doubt that on the flowing tide of prosperity a good deal of business was done which was largely speculative. Goods were ordered when the tael was in the region of 8 or more, and, so far as American manufacturers were concerned, at about 140 and 150, and to-day the dealers are faced with the arrival of cargo with the tael down to 46 and 89 gold cents. Even with firms of standing it would not have been possible to fix all the exchange at the time of ordering, although in a proportion of cases a certain amount was done. With the firms of less substance nothing of the kind could have been attempted, and their only hope lay in a continuance of high rates.

Write a postcard to the same address asking for a free copy of the useful booklet "The Nerves and Their Needs."

NEW FIRMS HARD HIT.

There is no doubt that the phenomenal drop since the beginning of the year will hit practically all the dealers. It must be remembered, however, that last year the Chinese firms were making handsome profits, and the leading dealers will be able to meet present losses and still show a profit on the two years' trading. Others may not be so fortunate, but where the firm's capital existed more or less on paper, or where speculation and over-trading were rife, the situation may be very serious. At the present moment their prospects are thoroughly bad, for not only have they to meet their engagements on a lower exchange, but the state of the country in particular at the moment, denotes an absence of orders. In the circumstances they have been endeavouring to cancel their contracts, both in Europe and America, but they have found this exceedingly difficult, and in cases impossible.

AMERICA MERCHANTS' MEETING. As a consequence of representations made to them by their Chinese constituents some 40 members of the American Chamber of Commerce met on Wednesday to consider the position. The sense of the meeting appeared to be that every effort should be made to induce the manufacturers to cancel contracts, and it was suggested that the Commercial Attache should be approached on the subject. A committee of seven was appointed, subsequently increased to 12, to go into the matter. It is understood that a few of the American firms represented also deal in British piece goods, and in view of this and also of the preponderance of British interests in the piece goods trade in China, it was resolved to approach the British Chamber of Commerce, asking whether the latter body would be prepared to take joint action. A meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce Committee was held yesterday evening to consider the matter, and an announcement will be made to members in a few days.

A further meeting of the American Chamber will be held to-day. It is stated that not only piece goods but likewise iron and chemicals are affected by the present situation but not to the same extent.

NOISES AND NERVES.

"A noise in the road outside or the clatter of the children at their play was enough to cause me real agony," said one nervous woman. Think what that means!

When a man or woman is a prey to random nerves every sudden sound causes misery. It is not always the headaches, neuralgia, sciatic pains in the back and legs, and other physical sufferings, that are the hardest to bear. Misery of mind, when a door is banging, or a shrill whistle makes a violent assault on the nerves receives no sympathy, but those who endure it envy the people with steady nerves who are able to ignore what to them is a cause of real torture.

There is only one way to correct this miserable condition. Nerves that suffer thus are nerves starved for want of rich, healthy blood. They need a blood-maker and nerve tonic. Dr. Williams' pink pills build up and make good your impoverished blood. By this process they tone up every nerve in the body that is crying out for nourishment. Also, these pills strengthen the stomach and digestive powers.

If you are suffering from nerves do not go to great expense until you have tried building up the blood. The chances are that Dr. Williams' pink pills are all you require, for they have given many nervous sufferers complete relief. Now is the time to begin. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, or direct and post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Write a postcard to the same address asking for a free copy of the useful booklet "The Nerves and Their Needs."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAUFFEURS!

CHAUFFEURS!!

Applications are invited from respectable and intelligent Indians and Chinese to join a class being formed to train chauffeurs. A limited number only can be accepted.

The training, which will include care and upkeep of a car as well as the driving lessons, will cover a period of about three months.

For further particulars apply:—

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

Tels. (The European Garage) Tels.
482 & 3552. 24, Des Vaux Road Central. 482 & 3552.

MODES GINETTE.

A PARISIAN LADY on her way through Hongkong, will consider it an honour to have the Ladies of Hongkong call at her apartments at the Hongkong Hotel, where she has on display a most comprehensive and varied assortment of 'Ladies' Hats of the very latest styles as well as some exclusive and ultra chic models.

Hand made Laces and Embroideries. She makes a specialty of altering and remodeling hats of other seasons at a very reasonable charge.

HOURS 10 to 1
4 to 6ALSO BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Room 250, HONGKONG HOTEL.

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JUNE 29TH

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NOTICE.

THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.

According to telegraphic information received from London, The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. have declared a dividend of 5 per share on the ordinary shares of the Company, payable on the 5th. July, against Coupon No. 34.

The Company is making a new issue at par of one share in two. For new shares Coupon No. 35 must be surrendered to Lloyd's Bank, 39 Threadneedle Street, London, to claim rights and that coupon will not be usable for dividend purposes.

FOR THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (S.C.) LTD.
N. L. WATSON.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 25th. June 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

4 Electric Ceiling Fans 100 volts 60 cycles
On view Now.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The TRAM SERVICE will be REDUCED as from 25th June. This is necessitated by the delay in the delivery of our reserve wire rope by the manufacturers.

New Time Tables can be obtained from the Ticket Collectors or at the Company's Office.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1920.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26th.—
TEA DANCING FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.
DINNER DANCE FROM 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 27th.—
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS DURING Tiffin and AFTER-NOON.

FLYING—SUNDAY, June 27th. (Weather permitting)
TICKETS for flights and full particulars may be obtained either at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office, or at Repulse Bay Hotel.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. —

NOTICE.

G.  R.

Licences for vehicles and their drivers are renewable on July 1st 1920 as follows:—

All motor vehicles, Motor vehicle drivers, trucks, carts, and vans. Regulation embossed number plates for all motor vehicles will be ready for issue on the 1st proximo, costing \$2.00 per set. They will be issued with the vehicle licence.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1920.

NOTICE.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
(FRENCH BANK)
CREDIT NATIONAL 50, 1019.
DRAWING OF THE 8th MARCH 1920.

No. 6963143 has drawn 1 million francs.
No. 3618965 has drawn 500,000 francs.

No. 9547 Have drawn each
1239022 100,000 francs.
3223830
6287999
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No. 153264 Have drawn each
479805 50,000 francs.
605195
1491016
3163358
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Besides the above mentioned numbers, the 39 following series, each one including 500 numbers will be reimbursed at 600 francs.

9501	153201	299201
1530001	191601	1509901
5229401	3155701	3165301
3796291	4246001	4676001
5223801	5521301	6036801
6702601	6775401	6963141
7706501	7794801	9662141
479301	605101	819101
1732201	1767001	2380201
3593301	3605201	3616901
4925381	4951801	5155301
6199401	6283901	6362201
7006091	7115901	7390701

M. ROUET DE JOURNOL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.
— Opposite the University —
Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box, 593.
Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.
The Institute affords Special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private Tuition can also be had in these subjects.
Prospectus on application.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Abergeldie, 136 Peak. Apply 138 Peak.

FOR SALE.—One Teak composite built Steam launch, in excellent condition 70 ft x 13 ft x 8 ft. (sheathed). Compound surface condensing engines—10" x 20" x 12" stroke. Multitubular boiler 7 diameter x 8' long. W.P. 125 lbs. Speed about 11 knots. Recently thoroughly overhauled and surveyed. Apply Box 376 c, "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

The Office of the Consul for Chile is now open at No. 1 Wanchai Road.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

Messrs. Lammet Bros. are instructed to sell

THE STEAMSHIP "JEHANGIR"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hongkong under an Order of the Court

By PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY

The 28th. day of June 1920 at 3 o'clock p.m. IN ONE LOT At their Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street

The ship is a British ship registered at Hongkong of 5206 tons Gross and of 3560.71 Registered tonnage and was built by W. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton. For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammet Bros., the Auctioneers.

For Further particulars, Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Building, or to Messrs. LAMMET BROS., The Auctioneers, Duddell Street.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 25th. June 1920 commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture. Comprising:—

Teak dining table & chairs, tapestry covered couch, easy chair, Nipko carved corner couch & table, Japanese water colours, engravings, carpets, rugs, dinner service, cutlery, glass & electroplated ware, etc. etc. Teak & iron double bedsteads, teak wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, etc. etc.

Also 1 Side Car for Motor Cycle 16 Electric Table Fans (new)

And A Quantity of Valuable Books & Novels

On view from Thursday, the 24th. inst. Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMET BROS. Auctioneers.

Tel. 1036. Tel. 1036.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION

FOR PRIVATE CAR OWNERS

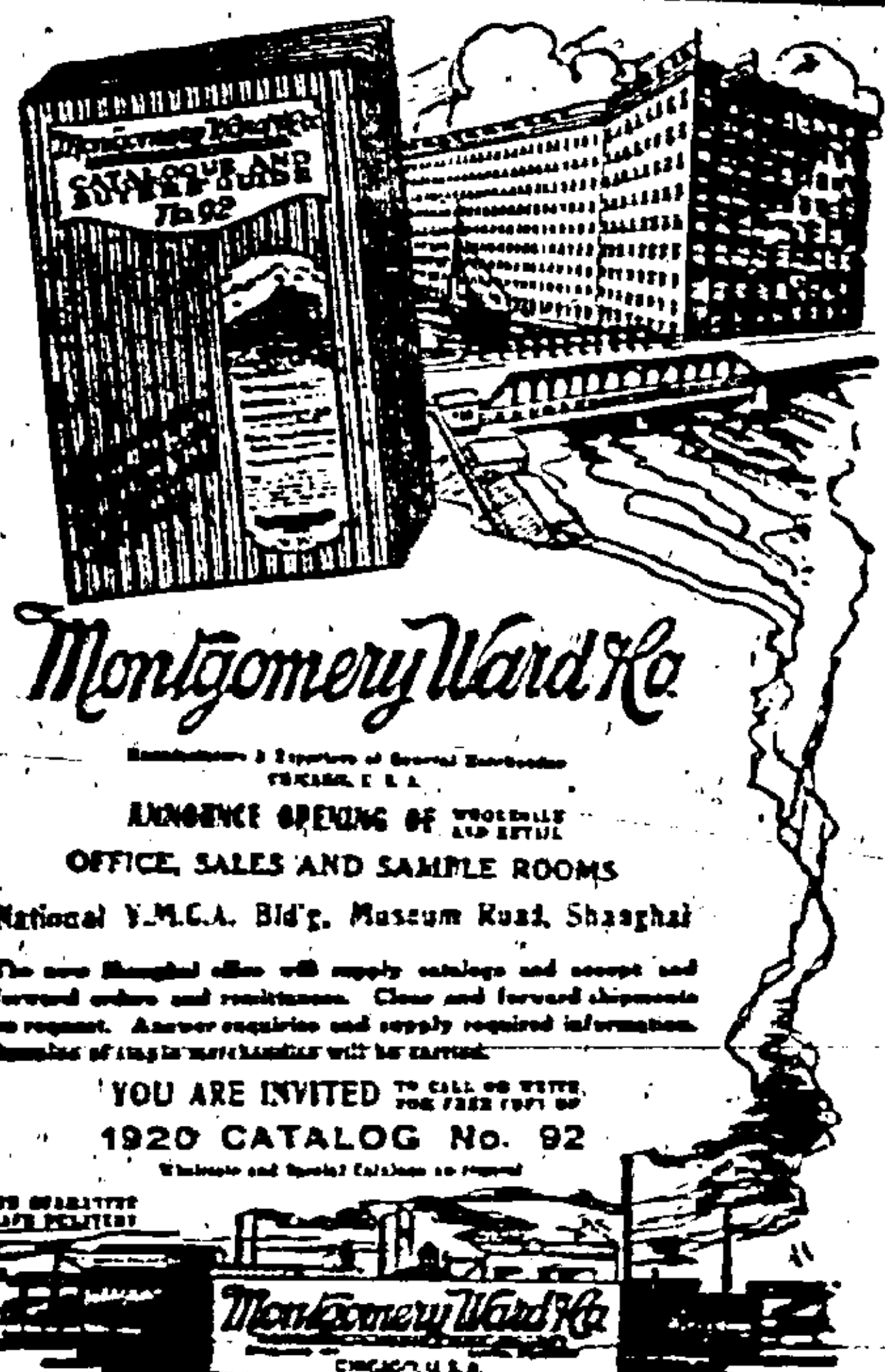
THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.
CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or
WANCHAI - \$20 per month.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANING AND
ORDINARY GARAGE DUTIES.

EXILE GARAGE

33 & 35, Des Vaux Road Central.
HONGKONG. Tel. 1036.



Montgomery Ward & Co.
Established & Operated by General Merchants
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

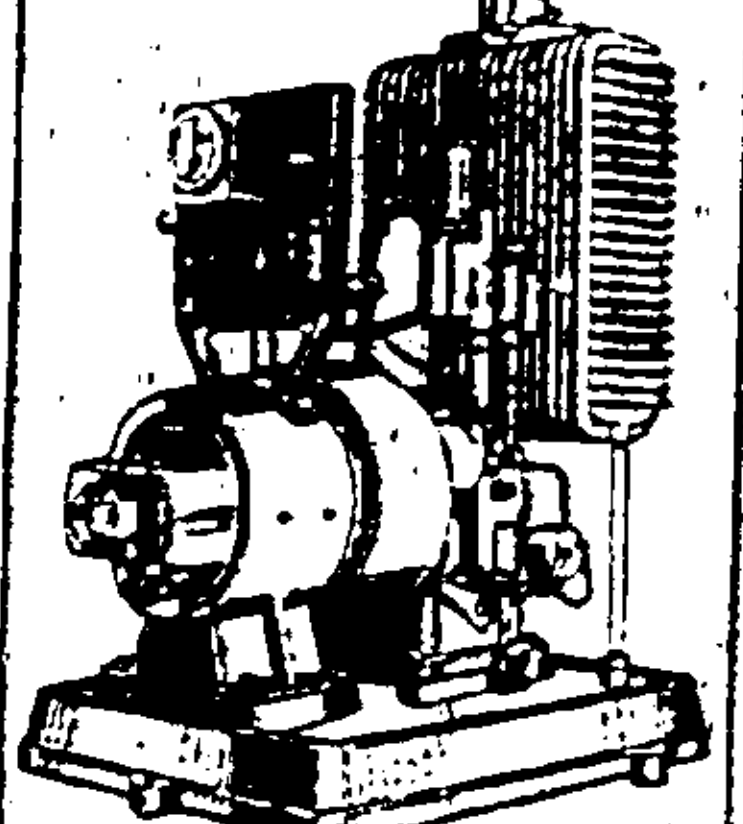
**EXCLUSIVE OPENING OF WHOLESALE
OFFICE, SALES AND SAMPLE ROOMS**

National Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Museum Road, Shanghai

The new Shanghai office will supply catalogs and accept and forward orders and remittances. Clear and forward shipments on request. Answer inquiries and supply required information. Samples of goods to mail order will be sent.

**YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL ON WHITE
1920 CATALOG No. 92**
Wholesale and Retail Catalogue to request

This is the
plant you have
been looking for.
Works smoothly
and no need of
foundations.
Stocks arrived.



The Alamo
The Electric Farm-Lighting
Plant You Have Been
Waiting For

It is a K.W.
plant and works
entirely on
KEROSENE.
In 32 and 110
volts. With or
without Bat-
teries.

Prices and
Catalogues:
Apply to
Manufacturers'
Representative

**THE Alamo Unit is com-
posed of the Silent Engine,
generator, switchboard and
radiators are mounted on one
base. No special foundation is
required. No belts or chain con-
nections are used—silent—
clean—no oil or grease; no springs,
cams or rods to get out of ad-
justment.**

**All the Light—All the
Power You Need**
The Alamo Electric Unit is just
what you have always had in mind—
a safe, complete, economical, trouble-
free, simple, compact electric light
and power plant.

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong, 18th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES

THE ADMIRAL LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE Steamship

"ICONIUM"

having arrived from Seattle via
peris, on the 18th inst. consignees
are hereby notified that their
cargo is being landed at their risk
into the Hazardous and/or Extra-
Hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and
stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must pro-
duce an Import permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports
& Exports, Hongkong before Bills
of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged cargo is to be left in the
Godowns, where it will be
examined at 10 a.m. on the 22nd
inst. by the Company's Surveyors,
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented
within 30 days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized
after the goods have left the
Godowns, and cargo undelivered
on and after June 25th inst. will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Managing Agents.
THE ADMIRAL LINE
5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

THE Steamship

"WABAN"

having arrived from Portland,
Oregon, via ports, on the 15th
consignees are hereby notified
that their cargo is being landed
at their risk into the Hazardous
and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at con-
signees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must pro-
duce an Import permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports
& Exports, Hongkong, before
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged
cargo is to be left in the Godowns
where it will be examined at 10
a.m. on the 21st by the Company's
Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and
Douglas.

All claims must be presented
within thirty days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized. No claim
will be recognized after the goods
have left the Godowns, and cargo
undelivered on and after the 24th
inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will
be effected.
Consignees are requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
United States Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Managing Agents.
THE ADMIRAL LINE
5th Floor Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1920.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE STEAMSHIP

"PERSIA"

From TRIESTE, PORT SAID,

ADEN & SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Go-
downs of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forward-
ed unless notice to the contrary
be given before 22nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godown,
and all Goods remaining unde-
livered after the 23rd inst. will be
subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 10th prox.
or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 23rd inst. at 10 a.m.
by Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"DURBAN MARU"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong, and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon
as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before Noon, To-
day.

Goods not cleared by the 30th
June, 1920, will be subject
to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival
here, after which date they cannot
be recognized. No claims will be
admitted after the goods have left
the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1920.

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—
LENGTH 787 FEET.
LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET
DEPTH ON CENTRE OF
SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP
TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF
LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADII

TELEPHONE: "TAIKOO" HONGKONG.
TELEGRAMS: "TAIKOO" HONGKONG.
Cable PLAT: "T" OVER "AM" HONGKONG.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE- GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here:

Fukui Maru, from Tokio.

Dohchongchow Dahzung Rice

Co., Third Floor Chongwai from

Shanghai.

Burke Ward, Hongkong Hotel,

from Tokio.

Okadashiro, Matsubara Hotel,

from Osaka.

Tiongho, No. 9, Engong Str.,

from Amoy.

Ono Passenger, Mishima Maru

Co. N. Y. K. from Kobe.

1795, 6334, etc., (Cheng Butsang

90 Des Vaux Road West) from

Changchow.

Curtis, Craigieburg Hotel, from

Shanghai.

Khajinh, Twohundredtwo

Tongchan, from Amoy.

Leon Care, American Con-
sulate from Kobe.

Ruetts, from Yokohama.

Petrucha, Steamer Africa

Cable 11, from Vladivostok.

Anme, from Shanghai.

Walter Bonner, Carlton Hotel,

from Shanghai.

5478, from Shanghai.

Yongkannan, Leehing Co.,

from Shanghai.

Yuhung, from Shanghai.

Kwangsinghong, from Amoy.

Arther Nilson Co., from Kobe.

Lee Bros, from Kobe.

Chifongchong Wenyeikai, from

Shanghai.

Kwatliangset, from Amoy.

N. LUND.
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL- ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Bailey, from Aylesbury.

Chinco, from Chicago.

Overexport, from Genova.

M. E. F. AIREY.
Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 17, 1920.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND MONEYLENDERS.

SOME FLAGRANT CASES.

"One of the worst enemies of
the soldier's widow to-day is the
moneylender who charges an
exorbitant rate of interest," the
secretary of the National Federa-
tion of Discharged and Demobil-
ised Sailors and Soldiers said to
a *Daily Chronicle* representative
recently.

A little while ago a peculiarly
bad case was brought to the notice
of the Penge District Council.
The widow of a Penge man killed
on the battlefield had borrowed
£2 in order to buy food for her
children after she had been in
hospital, and she had to pay
interest at the rate of 5s. a week.

Even worse cases have been
brought before the headquarters
of the Federation in Westminster.

ALLURING LITERATURE.

"I cannot imagine how
moneylenders find out the names
and addresses of soldiers'
widows," the secretary continued.
"They must employ very clever
inquiry agents, or have some
means of listening to gossip
among women."

"In almost all cases the
victims are first approached by
means of very alluring literature,
and this applies particularly to
officers' widows."

"The latter are paid quarterly,
and a little before the cheque is
due the moneylender writes to
the woman suggesting a loan. He
counts on the lump sum, which
he knows is shortly due, for his
repayment, and also on the pride
of such a woman who will usually
go on paying rather than face
exposure."

TEMPTING OFFERS.

"I do not think that the
number of women who approach
moneylenders on their own
initiative is large. The invitation
to borrow is invariably put to
them by someone who knows
how to write a tempting letter.
If the recipient happens to be in
difficulties at the moment, how
easy for her to fall into the
writer's clutches!"

"A few days ago I had before
me the case of a woman who
borrowed £5. She was repaying
2s. weekly, at an interest of 750
per cent."

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,

ENGINEERS & SHIP- BUILDERS, HONG KONG.

HARBOUR REPAIRS

Call Fire "L."

Sole Agents for

"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to
50 B.H.P. now in stock
also spare parts.

Works Tel. K.21.
Manager K.339.
Harbour Engineer K.120.
Works Supt. K.410.
Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

Another woman had borrowed
£10; she was paying 20s. a week
—at an interest of 800 per cent.

"In such cases I advise the
woman to pay back the capital
as soon as she can, and I write to
the moneylender to say that, if
he will accept a reasonable rate
of interest, it will be paid; if not,
he will get nothing."

"Usually I hear nothing from
him, which shows that he often
is a coward as well as a bully, and
is afraid for his claim to be put
into court."

Women moneylenders, of whom
there are many, are just as bad
as men.

"In factories the evil is very
great, for if it is known that a girl
has bought fine clothes on borrow-
ed money there are many eager
to follow her example."

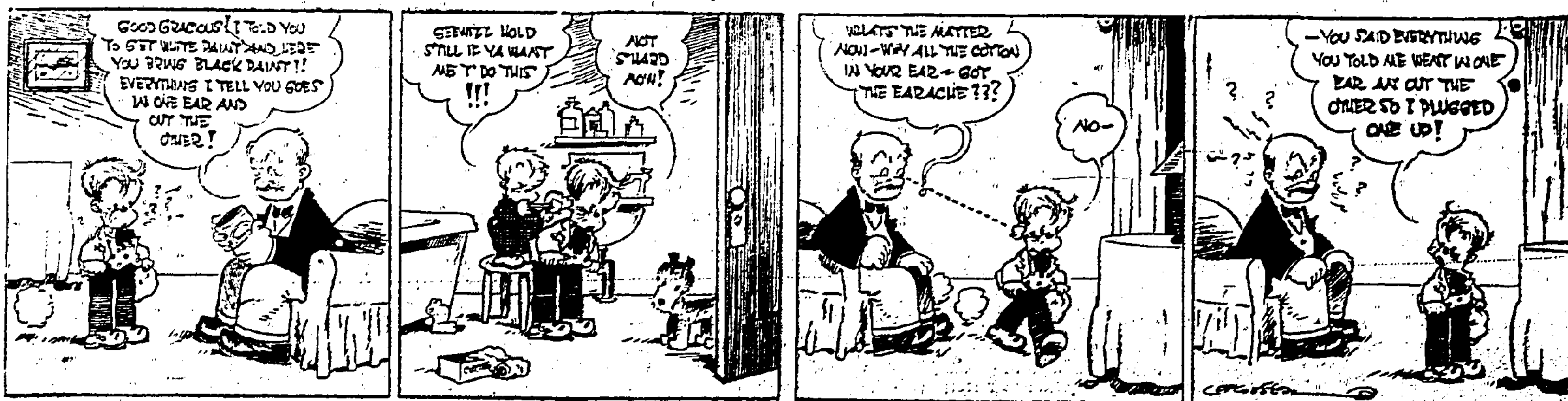
LONDON'S LINCOLN STATUE.

The St. Gaudens statue of
Abraham Lincoln, which has
been presented by the American
to the British people, will in all
likelihood be unveiled this month
in the Canning Enclosure, West-
minster. The Hon. Eliba Root,
American ex-Secretary of State,
has been invited to make the
presentation of the statue during
his forthcoming visit to Europe.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

It Won't Happen Again.

BY BLOSSER.



WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

and

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

an infallible remedy—immediately relieves the irritation & effects a speedy cure.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1920.

THE REPARATIONS QUESTION.

The news which came over the cables yesterday regarding the Allied Conference at Boulogne showed that a definite stop has at length been taken concerning the amount which Germany will have to pay under the reparations clauses of the Peace Treaty. The Conference agreed upon the principle of annual minimum payments of £150,000,000, or a total of £1,500,000,000. These figures may appear stupendous. They are stupendous, but so was the damage which the Germans did in the war—so extensive, in fact, that it can never be reckoned in terms of pounds, shillings and pence. We are glad that some definite figure has at last been decided upon, not because that figure is large, but because it is high time this important matter was settled. German complaints ever since the signing of the Treaty have been that in affixing their signatures to that pact they practically signed a blank cheque and that it would be impossible for the country to make any serious attempt to carry out the peace terms until they definitely knew the extent of their obligations. That may have been a time-saving dodge, but after all, it is nothing but common fairness to require enemies that they also should be informed at the earliest possible moment of their precise indebtedness in the matter of reparation for damage done. A basis has now been decided upon, and it will be interesting to see what Germany has to say on the matter when the Spa Conference is held.

People who are inclined to ridicule the idea of the Germans paying huge reparation sums, and others who think we can afford to forget all about that aspect of our late enemies' obligations, forget the nature of the Peace Treaty and the extent to which civilian life and property suffered by reason of Germany's method of making war. It is well, therefore, that we should recall the fact that under the Treaty of Versailles, Germany accepted responsibility for herself and her Allies for causing all the losses to which the Allies and their nationals were subjected, as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies. At the same time, the Allies recognised that the resources of Germany were not adequate to make complete reparation, but they required compensation in respect of damage under ten categories done to civilian populations and property. The schedule now drawn up fixes the amount of the yearly payments, and, in accordance with the Treaty, it gives the total sum spread over a period of thirty years. There can now be no complaint on the part of Germany that she does not know what is expected of her.

We can well imagine that it has not been an easy task to arrive at the sum to be paid by Germany, for we have seen figures quoted, indicating what the amount should be, varying from one to ten thousand million sterling. It is stated that recently Germany offered a total payment of £5,000,000,000, or £500,000,000 more than the Boulogne Conference has now decided upon, but this was subject to impossible conditions, such as that she should keep her Colonies and her merchant fleet, and that other stipulations of the Treaty should be abandoned. With these deductions, the offer was not calculated to be worth two thousand millions sterling. At one time it looked as though France and Britain would not be able to come to agreement on the question, but we are inclined to agree in this connection with a recent writer who said the dispute was not one of degrees of rapacity, but a difference, honest and inevitable, of viewpoint—France thinking most of what is just, because her wounds are most desperate; Britain thinking of what is practical because she has suffered less. The important point about it all, however, is that Germany has to make recompense for the terrible damage which she did in the war—the killing of civilians, the wanton destruction of property, the pressing of non-combatants of other nations into war service, the spoliation of churches, historic buildings and art treasures. These things can never be computed in terms of material compensation. But some repayment must be made. That is the underlying principle on which the Allies are working. Germany will have to understand that in this matter, at any rate, there can be no quibbling and no evasion.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

THE TRADE SITUATION.

A very interesting position would, doubtless, be revealed if one could accurately sum up the commercial situation of the Colony at the present time. The news that has been received from Shanghai of how some businesses stand there owing to the fall in exchange could in some measure also be applied to Hongkong, for on all hands one hears of "nothing doing" owing to the uncertainty of things. The position of Far Eastern trade has to rely on many factors, the most important of which is exchange, and when that is "jumpy" there is a natural falling off in transactions. We know for a fact that many firms here are just marking time for more settled conditions and in the interests not only of this Port but of the Empire, it is to be hoped that the air will soon clear and products flow more freely. One cannot pick up a Home paper dealing with trade without discovering that manufacture at Home is still a tremendously long way in arrears of the demands. Firms are simply flooded with orders both for the Home market and abroad but production is still being severely handicapped owing to want of raw material. Especially is this so in the case of engineering, and the following, from an Engineering Supplement of one of the big Home dailies, proves the point:—"Trade in engineering circles is if possible busier than ever, and some of the firms are almost snowed under with orders. The great difficulty, of course, is to give anything like reasonable delivery, and to get early delivery is the chief thing most of the home buyers want—price is a secondary consideration in nearly every case. All sorts of inducements are being offered by would-be purchasers of machinery to induce the machinery maker to give them a preference in time of delivery, from cash with order to so much per cent. extra for every week under the estimated time. Most firms are, however, adopting the fair method of treating their orders in the order in which they are received. The over-seas buyers seem to have realised that it is useless being in a hurry, and, while asking for the earliest possible delivery, are apparently resigned to the fact that they must wait their turn. There have been a number of large orders for delivery next year placed recently. South America is evidently waking up in some purpose, for many inquiries have been received from there, and several orders for machinery plants for hardware trades have been placed, together with orders for material to go with the machinery."

A GREAT CHANCE.

It can be truly said that every trade is booming and the British workmen will long have more to do than he can cope with. Unemployment must be down to zero and the wages bill of the country must be of tremendous dimensions. There are already indications that Labour is becoming tired of the vicious circle—higher prices, then higher wages, and higher prices again. And it must be getting clearer to them that it would be better if their efforts were directed towards reducing the cost of living by producing more. That seems to be the key to the whole position of trade just now. We are convinced that there is not nearly so much profiteering as is so glibly talked about, but that high prices are the direct result of high costs. If production were stepped up and there came into operation a little more of the old healthy competition, then prices would be bound to fall a little and once that tendency set in it would assuredly carry us a good way along the road to more equitable conditions all round. The world is crying aloud for goods. Hongkong cannot get enough and every other part of the globe is equally as hungry. It is the day of golden opportunity. At the beginning of these notes we referred to the exchange problem, but it is as nothing compared to the larger one of supply.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

Hongkong must surely be interested in the recent formation of an Imperial Shipping Committee, which Mr. Lloyd George appointed to inquire into the question of shipping communications between different parts of the Empire with a view to improvement, because in any consideration of such a subject Hongkong can scarcely be forgotten. We are told the Committee is purely an advisory

DAY BY DAY.

TRUTH IS THE SUMMIT OF BEING. JUSTICE IS THE APPLICATION OF IT TO AFFAIRS.—Emerson.

We hear that the s.s. Professor reached Colombo on the 22nd instant.

We are asked to state that Macdonnell Road is now open to motorists.

We have received from an anonymous donor a batch of literature for the troops.

Sub-lieutenant J. K. Elliot has been appointed to the Hawkins, flagship of the China Squadron, as an additional officer.

A mason while at work on a house at Shanghai Street yesterday fell from the roof and was later removed to Hospital.

Mr. Winfield is Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company vice Mr. F. A. Betts, who leaves to-morrow on transfer to Manila.

Yesterday's "health" return shows two cases of plague (one fatal), both of which were Chinese, and one non-fatal occurrence of enteric fever, the sufferer from which was French.

The s.s. Patriot, 2,545 tons, owned by Messrs. Burkill and Sons, has been sold to Chinese buyers, Messrs. Tung Yue and Co., for Tls. 175,000, including cost of reconditioning which is estimated to cost about \$50,000.

The light cruiser Curlew left Devonport on May 13 for the China Station, being the last of the light cruisers detailed for service with that squadron. Before sailing, several appointments were made to the Curlew, including Commissioned Gunner J. E. Cox.

The name of the U.S.S. South Dakota has been changed to the Huron. The cruiser is the flagship of Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic fleet. With this change in the name of this cruiser it is very probable that a new cruiser is being built which will be named the U.S.S. South Dakota.

At the Police Court, this morning, one of the men suspected of being implicated in the murder of a Chinese constable at Tai Kokisui was produced before the Magistrate by Inspector Caygill. A remand was granted. The Inspector stated that he was not sure of collecting sufficient evidence for the conviction of the prisoner.

While alighting from a tramcar, a Chinese Inspector of Traffic of the Tramway Company was knocked down by a motor car which was proceeding in a direction opposite to that taken by the tramcar. The accident occurred at about 6.30 yesterday evening. The injured man has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The report of the Director of Education for 1912 states that deducting the school fees received, the total net expenditure on education was \$254,302. (\$243,362 in 1918). School and Technical Institute fees amounting to \$103,505 were collected (\$100,306 in 1918). In addition \$4,185 fees were remitted to free scholars (\$4,253 in 1918).

body and will inquire into complaints as to freights, etc., and will make recommendations for co-ordination and improvement of the type, size and speed of ships as well as the depth of docks and channels and the construction of Harbour works. We have often written about Hongkong's harbour and the need that exists for making it capable of accommodating the big ships that will assuredly be attracted to the Pacific, and if the local Government is approached by this newly-formed Committee for information we hope that will state the case quite frankly and point out with what benefit huge sums of money could be spent on wharves, storage accommodation and dredging. The Colony would have to pay for its own work, apparently, but it might be of some assistance to enlist the advisory help of an Imperial Committee such as has now been formed.

TO-DAY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

LOANS FOR BUILDING: THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

THE POSITION OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

The Legislative Council met to-day, those present being—

H. E. the Governor (Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.) presiding.

H. E. the General Officer Commanding, Major Gen. F. Ventris, C.B.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. D. W. Trautman, Acting Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax, O.B.E., Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe.

Mr. W. J. Carrie, Clerk of Councils.

A PRESENTATION.

His Excellency said:—"Before we proceed with the business of the Meeting I have a pleasant duty to perform in presenting Major Eric Hudson, of the Machine Gun Corps, with the Military Cross presented to him for services in France and Salonica by Command of His Majesty the king."

His Excellency then made the presentation, congratulating the recipient on the honour conferred.

FINANCIAL VOTES.

The following votes were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:

\$35,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, compensation and resumptions.

\$4,000 in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, other charges, Secret Service.

\$700 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, general charges, other charges, incidental expenses, offices.

\$600 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Water Works, (20) maintenance of water works.

REPLIES TO MR. LOWE'S QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe asked four questions of which he had given notice. They are given below, with the Hon. Colonial Secretary's replies:

1. In view of the fact that a strong local Commission, appointed by the Officer Administering the Government, reported in or about March, 1919, their findings regarding the emoluments of the public service of the Colony, and having regard to the fact that such emoluments are defrayed out of local revenue and not out of Imperial Funds, will the Government lay on the table the following documents, viz., the Report of the Commissioners; the despatches from the Secretary of State dealing with such report?

Question.

1. Will the Government having regard to the desire of the taxpayers that the public servants should be remunerated on a fair and reasonable basis only, and in view of the undoubted dissatisfaction still existing amongst several classes of such servants as a result of the Secretary of State's decision, lay on the table a statement showing in what respect the recommendations of the Commission differ from the directions of the Secretary of State?

Answer.

1. and 2. Certain matters complained with the revision of salaries still form the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Government is not at present in a position to lay any papers on the table.

The general recommendations of the Commission have for the most part been accepted, and where they have been modified, the modifications have as a rule been to the advantage of the officers concerned.

The approved arrangement as regards rent of Government quarters, that the officer pays at the rate of 6 per cent. of his salary, is considerably more favourable than that recommended by the Commission. The question of the rent allowances in respect of houses not belonging to the Government is not settled, but the existing arrangement, which continues in force for the time being, leaves the civil

servant in a better position than he would be in if the Commission's proposals were adopted.

The Commission recommended that duty pay, personal allowances, other preferred payments should be abolished, and this recommendation has been adopted.

The Commission recommended the grant of free quarters on a slightly more liberal scale than that which has been adopted. The Government has, in this matter, adhered to its established practice of granting free quarters only to subordinate officers and officers, such as the Medical Officer in charge of a hospital, who are required to live in proximity to the place where they work.

The Commission recommended the fixing of exchange at 2/-, on the ground that this rate was adopted by the leading commercial firms in the Colony, and the rate has been fixed accordingly.

The question of leave of absence is not settled but the arrangements will be at least as favourable as those recommended by the Commission.

Free passages have been granted, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission.

The salaries approved for the senior officers are in some cases lower than those recommended by the Commission. There is, however, the counterbalancing factor that a system of annual increments has been adopted throughout the service, whereas the Commission recommended in many cases triennial or biennial increments.

The salaries of the European Clerical Staff are in some cases somewhat lower than those recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the Nursing Staff are those recommended by the Commission with the exception that the incremental rate of increase in the case of Nursing Sisters is more rapid than that recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of subordinate in the Public Works Department, Sanitary Department, Import and Exports Department, Supreme Court, Harbour Department, Medical Department, Volunteers, and Railway Department are in almost every case those recommended by the Commission, with the exception that in some instances the incremental rate of increase is better than that recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the European Police are very much better than those recommended by the Commission, the largest increase over the Commission's figures being 60 per cent. in the case of the initial salary of a Sub-Inspector.

The emoluments of the Indian Police are better than those recommended by the Commission, except in the case of the Inspectors.

The salaries of the Chinese Police are a little better than those recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the European Police were formerly much lower than those of officers of similar standing in other departments; with the result that men were continually seeking transfer in order to get better pay elsewhere.

The relative positions of the Police and of officers in other departments had been more or less equalised by the grant of a number of allowances to the Police for special duties of various kinds; and it would seem that the Commissioners, in making their recommendations, did not appreciate the extent to which the emoluments of the men would be affected by the cessation of the allowances, which they proposed to abolish.

The Police have now been brought into line with other departments as regards substantive salary, on the understanding that special payments and allowances of all kinds are abolished, with the exception of those for Fire Brigade, language, and medals.

The salaries of the European Prison Warders are better than those recommended by the Commission.

The salaries of the Indian Prison Staff are not yet settled.

The questions under reply refer to the undoubted dissatisfaction which still exists amongst several classes of the Service as a result of the Secretary of State's decision.

It appears to be the case, as regards the European Subordinate Officers, that the main ground of discontent lies in the fact that the proportionate increase is much greater in the case of Police salaries than it is elsewhere, and men have complained that they have resigned from the Police to better themselves, only to find that they would have been as well or better off if they had remained where they were.

The fact that a number of applications have recently been received from men in the Navy and Army for posts as Prison Warders points to the conclusion that the conditions for unskilled labour are not less attractive locally than they are in the United Kingdom. As regards skilled labour and more especially professional men the rates at home are at the present time very high but it must be remembered that the supply of trained men was interrupted during the war, and it is possible that when the supply again meets the demand the rate of remuneration will fall. The Government is watching the situation very carefully, in the light of its present experience in engaging men from home to fill vacant posts, and various readjustments may be found necessary. As is stated in the questions, the emoluments of the Service are defrayed out of money provided by the taxpayers, and it is the aim of the Government, as guardian of that money, to expend it in such a manner as to ensure, on the one hand, that efficiency is not sacrificed to economy, and on the other that there is no waste; the measure of its ultimate success being found in the standard of public service which is maintained.

I may add that since the foregoing reply was written a telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that he is prepared, in view of the recent violent fluctuations in exchange, to consider proposals for a sliding scale of exchange. In the meantime he agrees to an increase of 7% on sterling salaries, on other words to an exchange rate of \$10.70 to the pound sterling, while the dollar is between 3d. and 4s.

Question.

3. Will the Government state on "Bona Fides" what financial assistance they are prepared to make to assist applicants desiring to build houses for their own occupation, and also how many of such applications have been received to date, specifying how many of such have been accepted or refused or with which they are still in treaty?

Answer.

3. The Committee which was appointed on the 25th March reported on the 5th May. They received thirty-two applications, twenty-three of which were in respect of private residences; and they recommended that these latter applications should be the subject of careful enquiry by the Government and that assistance should be given where circumstances warranted it. They drew attention to certain difficulties, the providing of sites, the question of repayment, the risk that the borrower might leave the Colony in the course of his employment; and they advised that no advance should be made in respect of a private residence, the cost of building of which would exceed \$20,000, or to any person who had not been continuously resident in the Colony during five years immediately preceding the date of his application.

Owing to great pressure of in the Secretariat no application in respect of a private residence has as yet been dealt with, but it is considered advisable to proceed in the first instance with the Committee's recommendations regarding block buildings designed to provide considerable housing accommodation. Arrangements have been made for loans to be made for the building of and ten houses; and ten have been offered for the advance of a considerable sum for the building of a private hotel.

The policy which was adopted is broadly as follows:

(a) Interest on advance at the rate of five per cent.

(b) The cost of building material of a building to be approved.

(c) Advances are made in instalments as the progress is made.

(d) Advances are made in instalments.

(e) Advances are made in instalments for the building of and ten houses.

(f) The interest on the advance is to be repaid by the borrower in instalments.

(Continued on page 2.)

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Aug. 12	Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Aug. 26	Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Sept. 14	Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Sept. 23	Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Oct. 21	Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Oct. 26	Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
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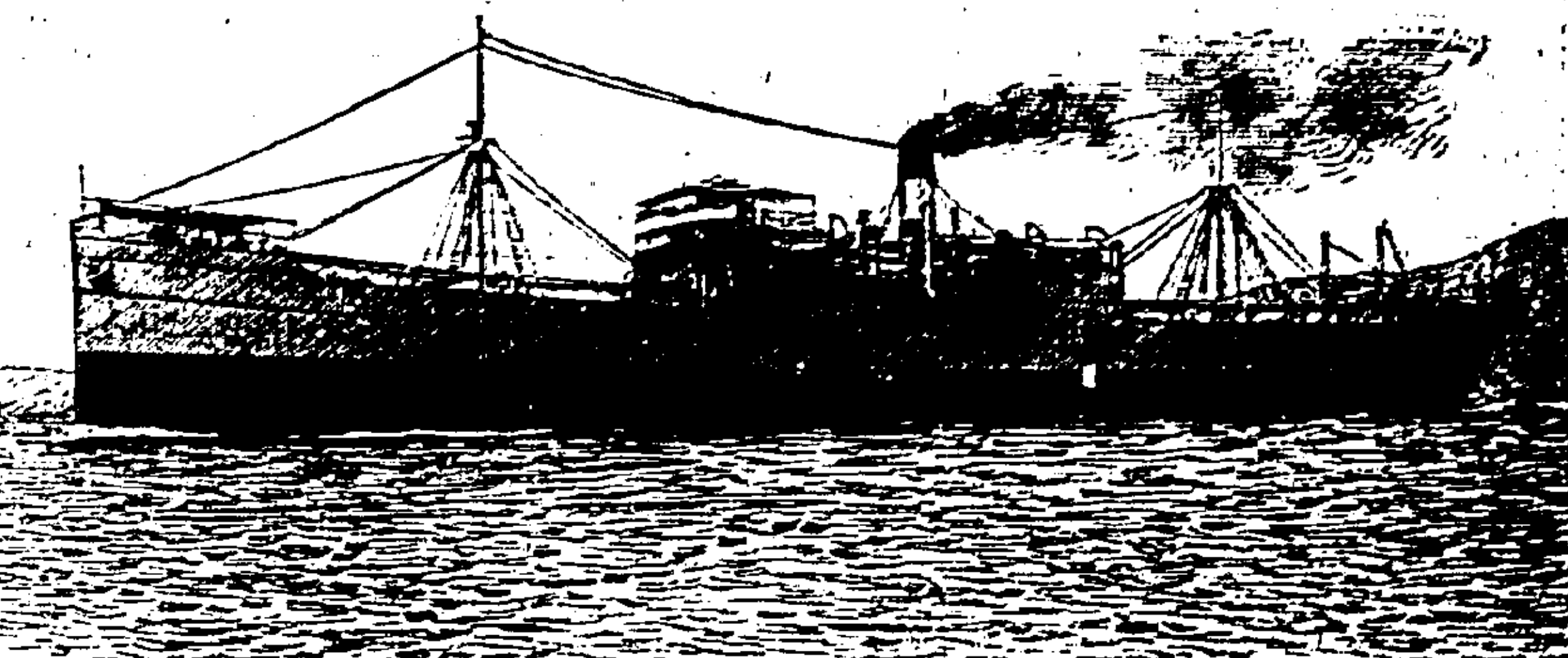
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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	6th July	10th July

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON & HAMBURG	"KATHLAMBA"	10th July.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

NEW YORK

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

about End of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th July.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BLADING TO

LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 12th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. Co.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN, S.S. "RIOJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 29th June.

For JAPAN, "BANMAU"

Sailing on or about 10th July.

For JAVA, "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAITO KAIJUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific,

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African

ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with

the Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd., and Apur Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Loosang	Fri., 25th June at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Yatsing	Fri., 25th June at 5 p.m.
TIENTSIN via Weihaiwei	Cheongshing	Sun., 27th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongshing	Sun., 27th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Tsingshing	Sun., 27th June at d'light.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Tues., 29th June at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Takshing	Tues., 29th June at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwalsing	Tues., 29th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNED LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANO" will be despatched on or about June 24th, for SINGAPORE and CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about June 30th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SOURAHAYA and SAMARANG	Taitoo Wan Yi	25th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tean	26th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA & ILOILO	Hanyang	28th June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	28th June at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Kahong	29th June at 9 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PEKOW	Shantung	29th June at 10 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	29th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	1st July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong June, 24, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 25th June at 2 p.m.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 29th June at 2 p.m.
Hailong	A. J. Stewart	FRI., 2nd July at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

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PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

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"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & Calcutta Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

"DEUCALION" via Suez 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at the time of sailing.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKITA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 16th May and is expected here on the 5th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYAMA M. (Hamburg Line) left Antwerp for this port via Suez on the 16th May, and is expected here on the 27th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. ATSUTA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 22nd May and is expected here on the 30th June.

The s.s. METHVEN left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai on the 30th May, and is due here on or about the 23rd June.

The T. K. E. s.s. KIYO M. arrived at Yokohama on the 11th instant, from Valparaiso and other South American ports, and San Francisco, will sail on the 16th instant, and is due at Hongkong on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NAGANO M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon, Penang and Singapore on the 12th June, and is expected here on the 30th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KATORI M. (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki & Shanghai, on the 16th June, and is expected here on the 24th June.

The s.s. MATTAWA, arrived at Singapore, on 15th June leaves there 18th June, and is due at Hongkong on about 24th June.

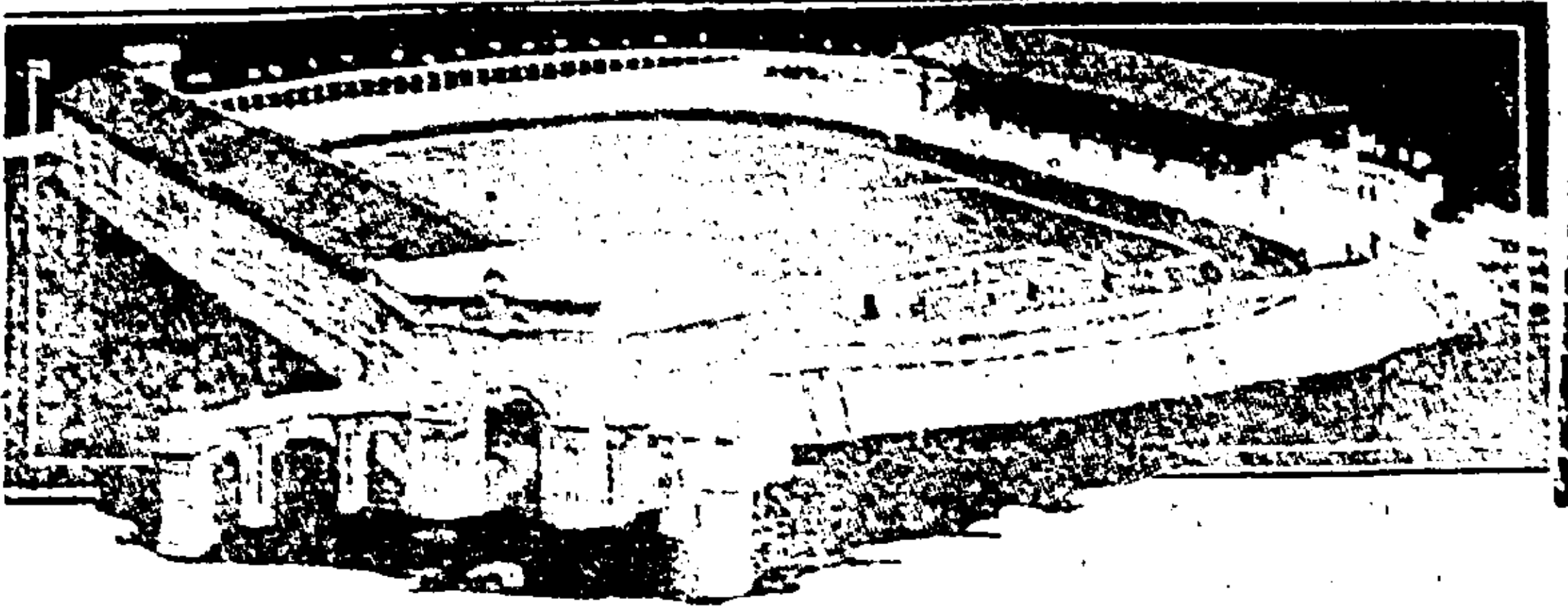
The T. K. E. s.s. PERSIA M. arrived at Yokohama on June 17th and sails 20th instant, being due at this port on 23rd instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 16th June, and is expected here on the 25th June.

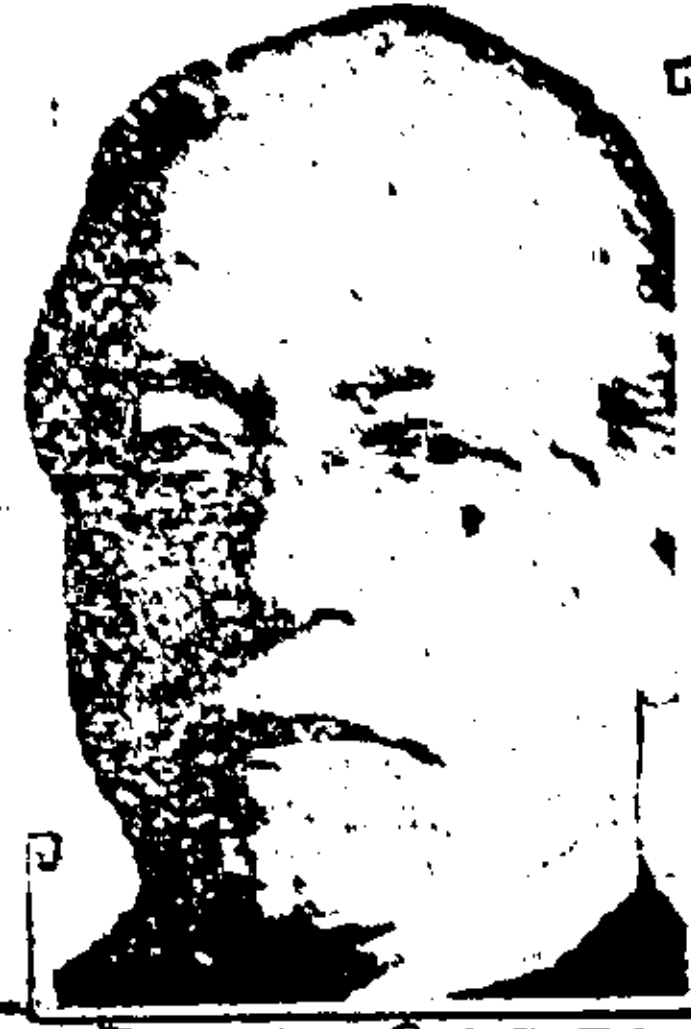
The N. Y. K. s.s. PENANG M. (Liverpool Line) left Singapore for this port on the 18th June, and is expected here on the 24th June.

The Ellerman Line s.s. SWAZI left Rotterdam for Hongkong via Singapore on the 12th June, and is expected to arrive here about 25th June.</

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



THE SYDNEY CRICKET GROUND.
The Sydney Cricket Ground, with the Sydney Cricket Ground.



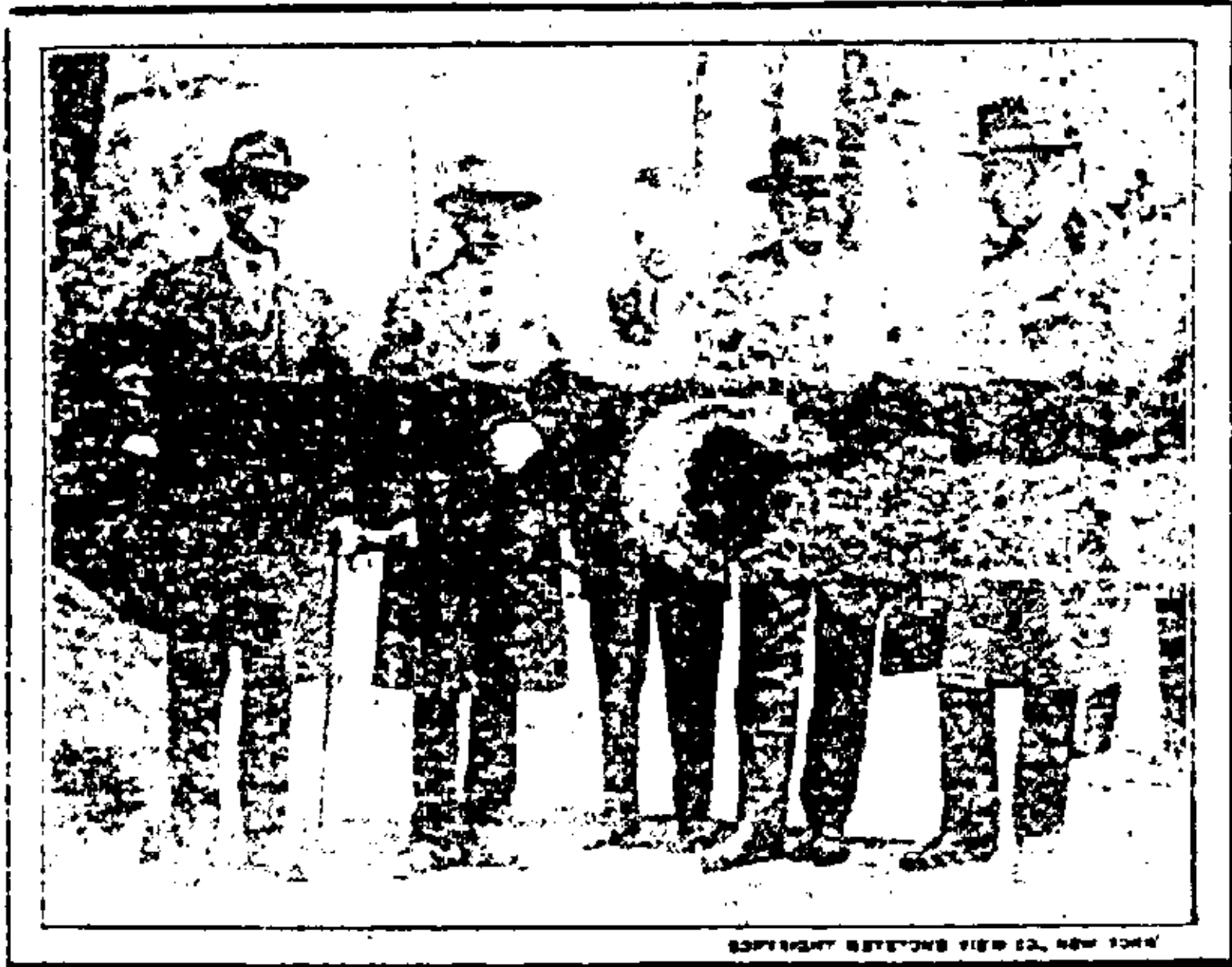
SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Recent photo of the American labor leader.



U.S. MINISTER TO CHINA.

Mr. Charles B. Crane, with his wife and daughter.



U.S. COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL INVESTIGATION.

U.S. Commissioner of the General Investigation, with his staff.



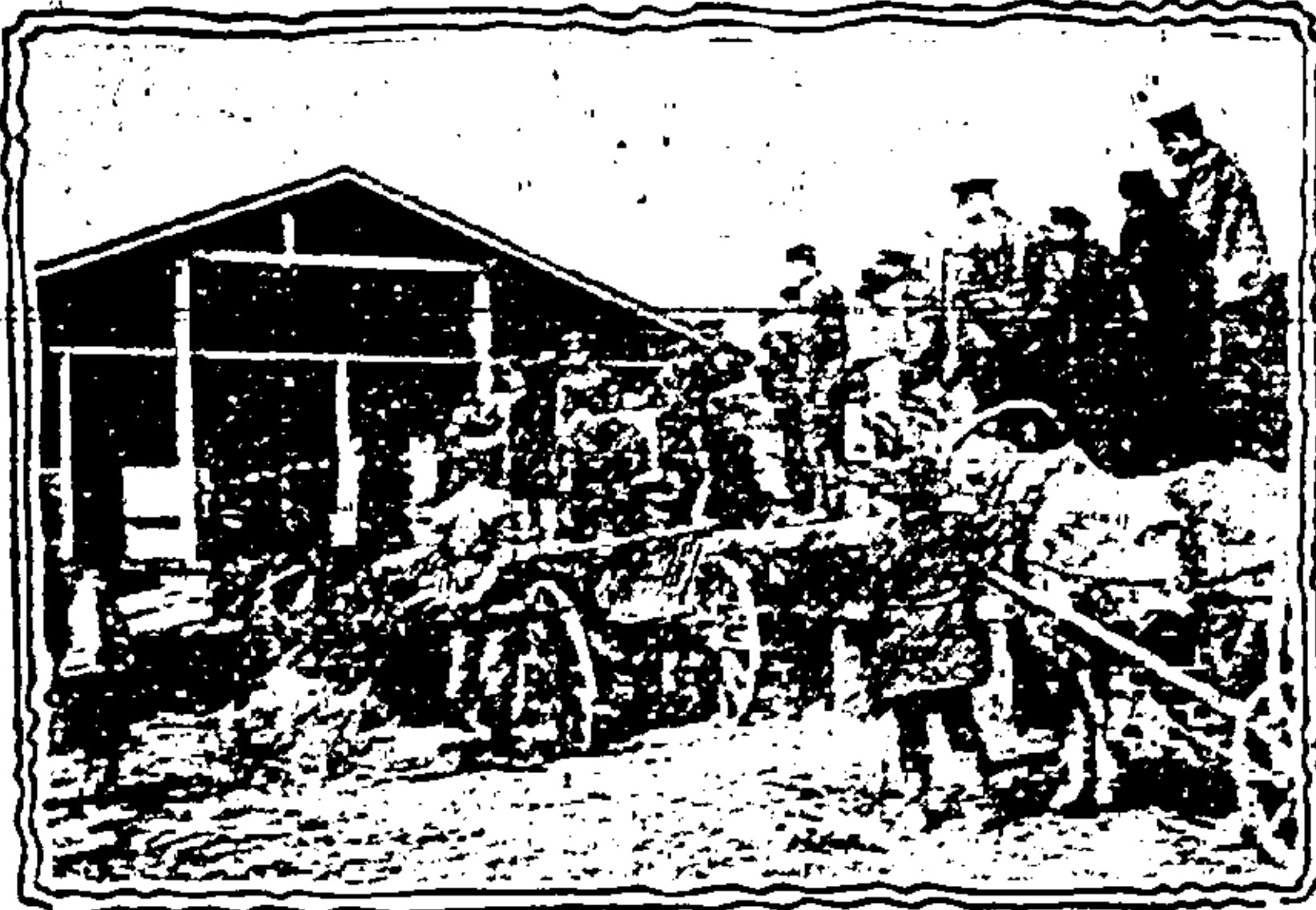
EL CAPITAN.

Striking view of the Yosemite Valley.



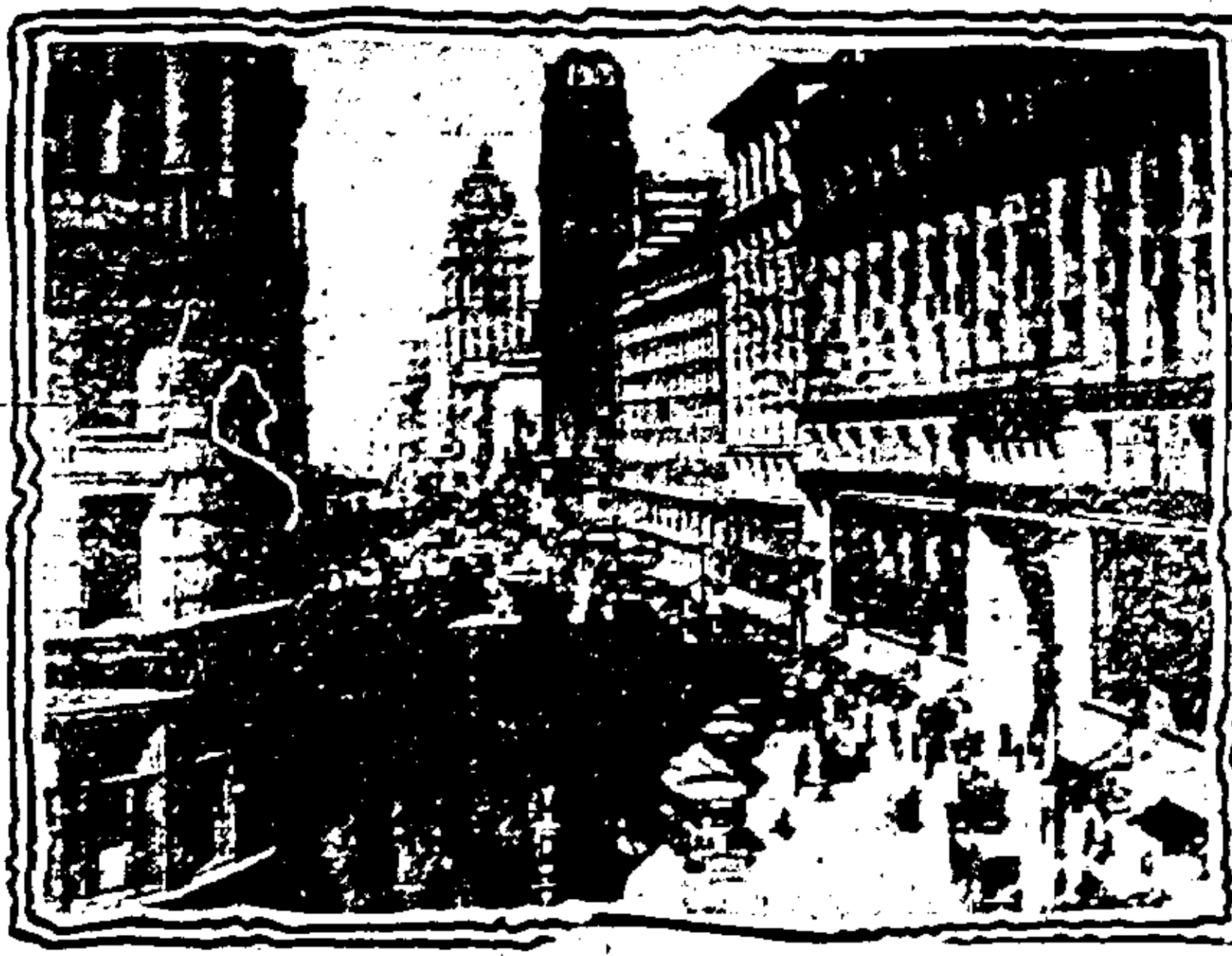
CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

Miss Helen Losanitch who is touring America on behalf of destitute Serbian children.



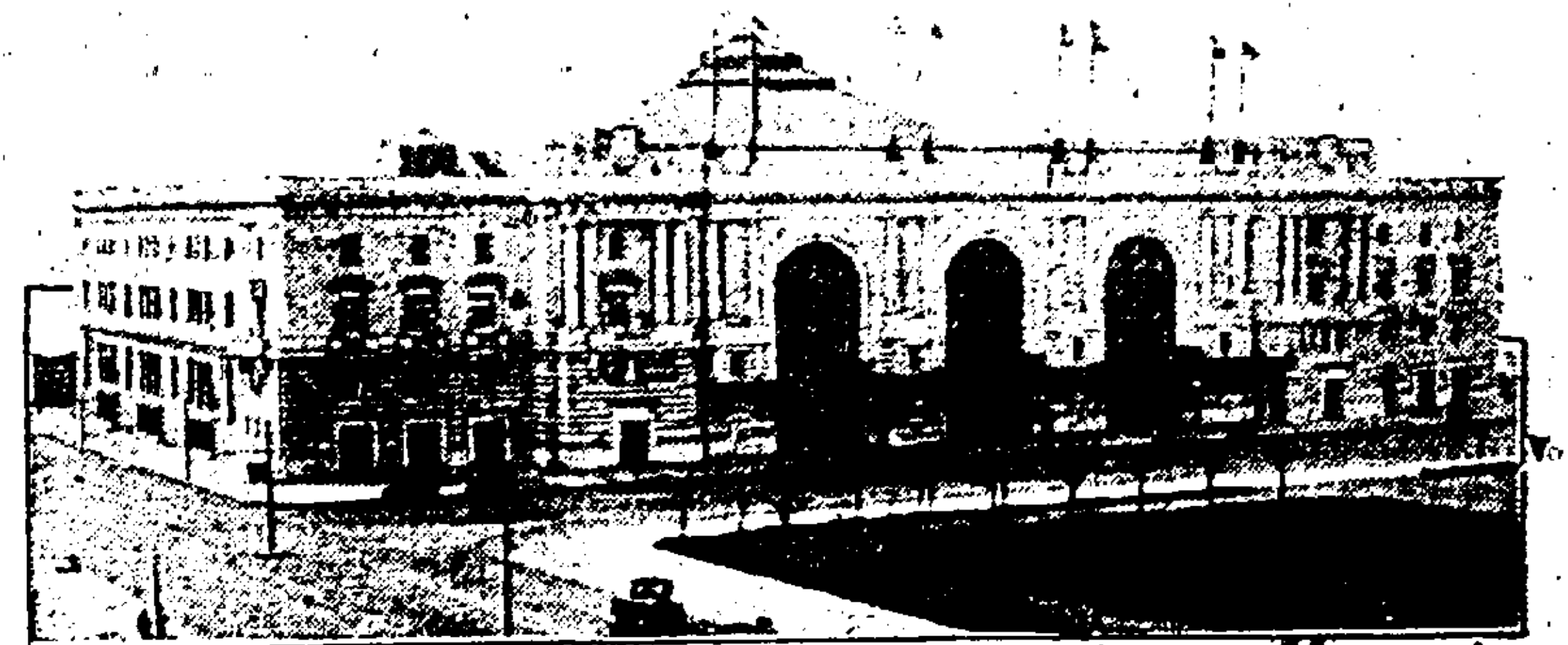
THE POLISH FRONT.

Polish troops holding their rifles.



SAN FRANCISCO.

View of Market Street, the principal thoroughfare.



WHERE DEMOCRATS MEET.

The San Francisco Auditorium, where the Democratic Convention will shortly be held.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Another Important Matter Comes Up!

BY ALLMAN



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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG

ON OR ABOUT THE 26th JUNE

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and

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For freight apply to:

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C. P. O. S. Ltd.

NEW LAWS OF BOWLS.

POINTS THAT ARE UNKNOWN.

"Castorian" writes in the London Observer:

Although the weather has been far from favourable for the steady pursuit of the game of bowls during the past week, there has been sufficient play to work out the first muscular stiffness which is so apparent after a winter of rest is followed by an evening on the green.

Since the season started I have had an opportunity of visiting many greens belonging to famous clubs, and played on many of them. It has been my particular care to inquire from many who are in the opinion of the amendments and new laws which have been put into force, this season after careful consideration, by the Scottish B.A., which is the issuing authority, and whose rules the other bowling associations in the world, whose members play the level green game, adopt. It has been rather a setback to find that the points in the new laws are unknown, and this being so with the experts, what will happen when the new player whose knowledge only extends to a very small limit, plays in a match with one who has acquired the new laws by heart.

For instance, in the rink game an important new law has been inserted, governing the movement of the bowl. Many players are fond of trying to bank their opponent by bowling a short bowl a few yards up the green, so that it rests in the only draw-up, and in nine cases out of ten brings about a collision. This is no longer permissible. The new law definitely states that any bowl which comes to rest within fifteen yards from the front of the mat, i.e., from the man who delivered it, shall be counted dead, and it must be removed. There is evidence of the curler in this law, for it will be remembered that a stone which does not pass the "hog" stone is counted as dead and removed.

Another definition, which has been added since the memorable finding at Cardiff in the international matches in 1915, that a jack which is carelessly thrown and rests in the next rink should be squared in its proper rink, has quashed that finding, and the jack, when thrown outside the boundary of the rink on the first throw, is straightened into the proper rink, as when, on the first throw, it falls into the ditch, it is placed on the green, two yards from the ditch. Any subsequent throw of the jack which causes it to go into the next rink

will be treated as a penalty against the thrower, and the jack will be given back to the opposing player. This is a common sense ruling, and has been urged since the Cardiff.

It should also be noted that in future each player in delivering must have one foot entirely on the mat. The previous rule stated that the player shall stand with at least one foot on the mat. Many bowlers interpreted this as meaning the least portion possible of one foot, to the detriment of the turf, the first being solely intended as a protection from rough contact with a bowler's shoes.

A new rule applies to bowlers who endeavour to complete their opponent by leaving the green for an indefinite period. This move is now made almost impossible, any player wishing to leave the green having to obtain the permission of his opponent, and then he must not absent himself for longer than ten minutes. Contravention of this law will entitle his opponent to claim the game.

These appear to be the chief points for players to remember this season, and if in practice they are taken to exercise the options given, it will be easier to put them into force in match play, rather than to go on in the old way until a match takes place, thus confusing the issue, and probably putting the men off their usual games.

GENERAL NEWS.

EFFECTIVE ADVERTISING.
At a meeting of the Law of Night Chamber of Commerce, it was stated that a newspaper advertising campaign, placing before the public the claims of the island as a health and holiday resort, had been very successful. The manager of the Yarmouth and Newport Railway said that he had personally dealt with 450 applications within a fortnight.

THE PRESERVATION OF ST. PAUL'S.

Canon Alexander, the treasurer of St. Paul's, has received a donation of £500 towards the Cathedral Preservation Fund from an anonymous friend, who hopes that, in addition to smaller contributions, several others may come forward with donations of like amount. The fund has now reached a total, including conditional promises, of £47,000. It is estimated, that, owing to the rise in wages and in the cost of materials, an additional sum of at least £50,000 will be required to carry out the scheme of the experts, and it is very important that work, which has been going on continuously for seven years, shall not be interrupted.

MUSTARD GAS.

BRITISH AND GERMAN PROCESSES.

One of the secrets of the war is recalled in the award of the O.R.E. to Dr. J. F. Myers and Mr. Henry Stephen, both lecturers in chemistry at the University of Manchester. It was these two young scientists who discovered the type of mustard gas which contributed appreciably to the German rout in 1918.

"Mustard gas," explained Mr. Stephen in an interview, "was originally discovered by Guthrie, a Scotsman, in 1860. Of course he was not out for mustard gas then; he was simply trying the action of sulphur chloride on ethylene, and he got something with a burning and scorching action. A German, Victor Meyer, developed the discovery in 1889, and obviously, to my mind, the question of using poison gas was a question upon which they had already made up their minds before the war.

"But," continued Mr. Stephen, "the German process of making mustard gas was entirely different from ours. It was a long and laborious affair with them, fortunately for our side, because I do not think that there is any doubt that the reason why the Germans used to give a slow every month or every two months was just that they were waiting for fresh supplies of mustard gas each time.

"On the other hand, when our men began making it, it turned out in such large quantities that our armies could attack with it every day if they so chose. What Dr. Myers and I were asked to do was to find how mustard gas could be made rapidly and cheaply. We began our experiments on the 20th of November, 1917, and by Boxing Day of that year we had solved the problem. The actual mustard gas which was used at the front was made by us for the first time in our laboratories at Manchester University.

The crude product was tested for toxicity by application to the skin. A slight smear on the forearm caused acute blistering from the wrist to the elbow, and general swelling of the whole arm. Our product—its correct name is di-chloro-diethyl sulphide—was passed on to the Minister of Munitions, but I don't think it was used on the field until June, 1918.

"The vital fact about our process," concluded Mr. Stephen, "was that, by it, more mustard gas could be made in one day than by the German method in a month."

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ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, OR ORDINARY COUGH.

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